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The Week's Outlook

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 12, 1918.

The Broken Sceptre.

"How hath the oppressor ceased! The Lord hath broken the sceptre of rulers! He who smote the people in wrath with a continual stroke—he that ruled the nations in anger, is persecuted and none hindereth. The whole earth is at rest, and is quiet. They break forth into singing. Hell from beneath stirreth up all the chief ones of the earth. It hath raised from their thrones all the kings of the nations. All they speak and say into these: 'Art thou become weak as was? Art thou become like unto us? How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! How art thou cut down to the ground which did weaken the nations! For thou hast said in thine heart: 'I will exalt my throne above the stars of God. I will ascend above the heights of the clouds. I will be like the Most High.' They that see these shall narrowly look upon thee and consider thee, saying: 'Is this the man that made the earth to tremble, that did shake kingdoms, that made the world a wilderness and destroyed the cities thereof, that opened not the house of the prisoners?'"

Such, abridged, greatly, is the shout of the prophet of the exile over Nebuchadnezzar, who in a very small way did what the ex-emperor thought to do. It was not, however, the taunt of a victor dancing upon a fallen foe, but the inspiring forecast of a seer seeking to sustain the faith of his brethren still in affliction. While we indulge similar feelings, let us remember who it is that has broken the sceptre, and let us beware of an Old Testament religion, such as sanctified hatred, force and rapine in the mind of the Lucifer of to-day, and turn to the counsel of Him who said: "But I say unto you."

The end of the Age.

A greater event than the necessary end of the war is the downfall of the last of the despotisms, a victim no doubt of Force, the turncoat god which it blindly followed to the death, but still more, the victim of its own overweening; inflated to bursting, it vanished. The wise prince in whose hands have been left the reins of power—for wise he seems to be as a statesman—however his foolish private letter may have betrayed him—has, in his desperate effort to steer the boat down the rapid, congratulated the people on having won "the still greater victory over itself and over its belief in the right of might." It must be owned that when might is sitting on one is a very favorable time for that victory. But the expression was meant to register a confession and repentance on the part of the nation. The repentance is genuine at all events, for in repudiating the worship of might, the nation has thrown down the idols of that god and turned to prophets, whose creed, no matter how smirched during this war, is in universal brotherhood. The victory of the Allies would have been vain had this not happened. It would only have been the triumph of force over force. Indeed, it would have been perilous for the conquering peoples as it was for Germany when she conquered France half a century ago. We should have been ourselves tempted to the vindictive crimes of power. As it is, we shall have to meet a repentant and suppliant people and, even while justice is having her say, shall be able if we will, to conquer hate by kindness to the perishing.

The World Upside Down.

In no week since the war began has there been more forward movement on the western front, and prisoners have come in in great numbers; but what is happening there is almost lost to view in the boiling up, melting down, and disintegration that is going on elsewhere. We have no new news from Russia. As a result of the surrender of Turkey, the Allies, chiefly British, are in possession of the Dardanelles, for which they fought at such high cost, and also of the Bosphorus, and are in command of Constantinople. They are also in possession of Sophia, the capital of Bulgaria, and in command there of the Kaiser's railway connection with the east. They are in Nish, the former capital of Serbia, in Serajevo the capital of Bosnia and are in Austria across the Danube beyond Belgrade where they would command the Danube. The Italians are, as before announced, in Trieste and Trent, for which they entered the war. But,

without the aid of the Allies, see what is happening. We take it all with caution, as we have had a lesson in crediting picked-up rumors. Poland has proclaimed her independence. Poland was once one of the great powers, and might be so again if she came to her own. The provisional Czechoslovak government seems to be in full command in Bohemia even in the German portions of that ancient state. Bavaria, the second state in Germany, is said to have deposed her own dynasty, and proclaimed a republic. The Crown Prince, Rupert, has earned such fame by his loyalty to all that was bad in the actions of Prussia. But the revolt of the Catholic south is less disquieting than the Soviet movement in the north, where the whole fleet and all the great northern seaports, the Hanstowns of fame, are in the hands of the seamen, who sent a shot after Prince Henry of the mailed fleet as he was running away under cover of the Socialist red flag. A reassuring explanation of the mutiny of the fleet is that it was due to fear of being sent out against the British fleet as an act of desperation, as had long been threatened. The fleet is said to have sailed away from Kiel, but we are not even told which way. Have the sailors, bottled up for four years at Kiel, gone to some big seaport to have a good time? What makes this movement almost more important than the signing of an armistice is its strong resemblance to what took place in Russia where the fleet was the stronghold of the Bolshevik terror. Here as in Russia the first sailors' and workmen's government was formed, dictating terms to all who would question its authority. It remains to be seen whether the educated German is as wild a man as the unlettered Russian.

The Crisis.

Germany if we may take the statements in the despatches as more than the cumulative exaggeration incident to rumor, is not only already revolutionized, its principal hereditary ruling houses deposed and a constitution proclaimed in outline of the most radical sort, with responsible government and universal man and woman suffrage, under Socialist leadership. It is aflame with the sort of disorder which is apt to accompany, under the happy circumstances, the letting off of nerve pressure. We leave these statements to our news columns till we know more. "Vorwarts," the Socialist paper, now, we presume, the principal government organ, is beseeching moderation. What is anxiously interesting is whether the prudent action of Prince Max may save the day. He and most of the ministers he had selected from all the parties resigned, as they should, when their policy was rejected. Not all of them had learned the British principle of ministerial solidarity or the ministry would have resigned as a whole. The Emperor in abdicating requested Maximilian to hold on. The latter issued a very wise if inconsistent proclamation, declaring his continuance as "Imperial" Chancellor until a regency was determined on and signing as such, but announcing the appointment of the Socialist leader Eberts as "Imperial" Chancellor. How could either be Imperial Chancellor when there was no emperor or other appointing power? The next step was the appointment, we are not told by whom, of Prince Max as Regent till the affairs of the crisis are settled. In this capacity he appoints Eberts whose duty it will be to find a ministry that will work with him and command a majority in the Reichstag. Sheidemann, the chief leader of the majority Socialists who managed the betrayal of Russia into the hands of Germany, and who tried to do the same for the other powers is fortunately passed by. This was frankly going as far as it was possible to go, being the very most advanced and responsive form of popular government while preserving the semblance of a link to hold the "empire" or the German union together. Will the link hold, or is it chaos? The possibility of governing a country on socialist lines is an unsolved riddle. It had to be tried, however. If it will not work nothing could be so educational as to give it full and frank trial. It is to be feared that it is in more danger of obstruction from Bolshevism than from Junkerism which is for the time being thoroughly cowed.

German Revolutions.

We were assured that Germany was not capable of revolution. She was too docile through two generations of drill-sergeant education. She was too anemic through years of starvation. Hopes placed in an explosion from

within were vain. So, like all other close observers, said the ex-ambassador to Berlin, who had made a special study of the question. He was not far enough away from the facts to see that such an explosion had to be. Later Mr. Gerard revised his faith, and said that the return of a defeated, fooled and disappointed soldiery, maddened by the rapine in which they had been trained, would make the French revolution into a Sunday school picnic in comparison with the havoc they would work. This view, we hope and believe, as ill balanced as the other. The soldiers are still at the front, and the revolution has taken place, all the big cities are in the hands of Soviets—workmen and soldiers councils, flouting the efforts of those who are trying through a socialist government to hold the nation together. The Germans have had the revolutionary fever before. After the war that ended at Waterloo radical feeling ran so high that the King of Prussia promised a constitution. There was a most fantastic and free spoken outburst of sansculottism among the students whose songs and mysteries treated the insignia of royalty as garlands decorating the sacrificial victims for the knife. All the despotic monarchs of Europe took the matter so seriously as to demand its suppression. There was an assassination of a poet, which, like the assassination in Bosnia, served to let loose the hand of power, and many were swept into jails. Again in 1848, when all countries, even Canada, had an access of republicanism, there was another outbreak which went so far that the King donned the emblems of socialism and took off his helmet to the mob as it paraded its fallen victims. The wild denunciations of authority in those days prove the Germans to be men of like passions with the rest of men. We never doubted that God had made us all of one blood, and that in the last analysis the German would do very much what we would do.

Marxism.

Revolutionism has taken on another color since 1848. Up till then the wrath of the privileged was turned against royalties, against nobles and against landlords, those being the forms of lordship that the people knew and felt. The great development of wage-earning in masses that came in with machinery, the impersonal control of great manufacturing and transportation companies, the vast fortunes made by persons who have no visible connection with the services whose stocks they gamble in, turned resentment against those who seemed to be carrying off such a large and so unearned a share of the product of labor while the workers got barely what would keep them alive. In the imagination of the disciple of Marx the cure for this is in the destruction of the wage paying class. An infectious fever, hatched in Germany, has become epidemic in Russia. It is safer to be under the most despotic autocracy than at the mercy of a people seized with berserk madness. This fever is as infectious as the influenza, but by no means so fleeting. We have the germs of it all over Canada. Governments that play into the hands of privilege and wealth are feeding it. Wealth that luxuriates is inflaming it. We wish we saw signs that our rulers were looking beyond the immediate convenience of having wealth on their side, and considering the signs of the times.

Limit Victory Bondage.

The Government should at once announce that they will restrict this victory loan to the amount of three hundred million dollars offered. It was offered when peace was possibly far off, and the conditions of peace beyond the range of calculation. Now that the war is over and the peace terms becoming known, there is no reason why the money should not be raised by taxation instead of by loan. To continue to borrow is to burden the country with a further heavy annual payment of interest. We would only have to continue this process of heavy borrowing for a few years to find our whole national revenue swallowed up in meeting these annual charges. We are not insolvent, but the sure road to insolvency is to continue to meet our expenses by increasing the size of our national mortgage. The present issue of "Victory Loan" bonds should consequently not only be limited to the minimum amount named, but in the allotment precedence should be given to the smaller investors. Their money is as good to the government as the millions of the millionaire and the small investors will pay war taxes which the lions of the millionaire, and it is high economics to give the many an interest in the government. Let the Government take warning that any other money not citizenship and will by the course will show that they represent citizens be held to account.

The Runaways.

Fighting has ceased. The All Highest, with his promising heir, and the great General Staff which led William into all this crime and folly are huddling together in Holland whence they shall come at the trump of judgment if the Allies shall see fit to call indicted criminals to justice. Hindenburg, who despises William, has remained to face the music and has placed himself at the service of the provisional government. The last of our war notes covers brilliant vic-

ible for it all has most gallantly run away.

Back to Mons.

The Canadians have taken Mons. So ends the chronicle of the Great War. It was at Mons that General French in command of seventy thousand British regulars first met the Germans. He was forced to retire from Mons because the French line on his right had broken, and the Germans were getting in behind him. In this way the first momentous weeks of the war were

The Kaiser Abdicates

Ye made me what I am. From childhood's prime
Ye fenced me round with cringing, fawning guards
Who clicked their heels, or bent the servile knee,
And made my foolish whims supreme law.
Ye fed my mind and heart with tales of blood
And ravage done in weaker neighbor lands,
And praised their doers as the kings of men.
From earliest years ye fed my thoughts on war,
And warped my judgment with ideals false.
The men ye called the great were ever clad
In glittering steel, with crested helms of gold;
And from their brazen belts hung swords that flashed
Like glories in my young admiring eyes.
Ye dressed my infant limbs in uniform
Of brilliant hues, and girded to my side
A burnished blade with jeweled hilt and sheath—
My very playthings, implements of war.
While yet a child, ye gave me high command;
My breast with clasps and medals ye adorned—
Titles and honors that I never earned.

Your fawning priests, that claim to comprehend
The laws of God and show His will to men,
Instilled this poison in my willing ears:—
By birth, God's special act, had I been called
To lead His people to a higher plane,
And make them undisputed lords of earth:
That, being thus ordained by Right Divine,
Vicegerent of Almighty God was I,
And who my will opposed, resisted God:
That in my dream of conquering the world,
It mattered not how many foemen fell
A sacrifice upon my Moloch shrine;
The life-blood spilling from a million hearts
Counted for nothing with one drop of mine.
The devastation, and all horrors wrought
When I rode forth to conquer other lands,
Were retribution due to foes of God,
And merited the highest praise.
And when, thus taught by holy men who held
In keeping the oracles of God,
I too presumed to don the priestly robe
And from the altar mouth my wanton boasts,
Ye stood elated at my vaunts profane,
And flattered me as if I were a god.

From childhood's early hour, wh'er I went,
Ye made my life one long parade of flags
And trumpets, tossing crests and jingling steel.
While on my prancing steed I proudly passed
Ye cheered, and cannons roared their loud applause.
Ah, verily, ye all are fools and blind,
And love a god to worship, though of clay;
But I have proved the vainest fool of all—
A gaudy puppet for your foolish praise.

They taught me I was of superior mould
With godlike ichor coursing in my veins,
Not to be soiled by marriage bonds with hands
Like you, who were but pawns wherewith I played
Ambition's game, and all should count it gain
And highest duty at my beck to die
In thousands, to exalt my fame or feed
My pride. What were ten thousand lives like yours,
If I won glory for myself or mine?

Ye made me what I am. Too well I learned
And acted on the stage my strutting part.
Where was the man among you all that told
Me I was mortal too, the fool of pride
And self-conceit? Who taught me that a king
Should guard, e'en as a shepherd guards his flock,
Whose every life is precious in his sight?

At last, the bubble of my pride has burst.
The sweet has turned to bitter on my lips.
No more a god, a weeping, crouching wretch,
I kneel and whimper fruitless prayers to Him
Whose sacred name my lips so oft profaned,
Asserting His approval of my deeds.

I now resign. Ah, whither shall I flee?
The hosts bereaved will shrill their curses loud.
The helpless blind, reproach with sightless eyes,
The millions maimed, outstretch their handless arms;
Earth has no place to hide my guilty head.
And in the world to be, the pallid ghosts—
Sweet baby faces, famine-blackened lips,
Deflowered maids, and mutilated forms—
Bestrewing pathways of my brutal hosts—
In myriads, will point their taunting hands
And shriek their hollow curses on my soul.
Can Lethe's billows all these horrors hide,
Or drained Nephenthe bring forgetfulness?
In all the aeons of the world to be
O, what can lift this burden from my soul?
I would that all were Nothingness and Night
Where mem'ry of the Past would never come.

LYMAN C. SMITH.

Cornwall, Ont.

known in the British army as the retreat from Mons, as the last few weeks have been the advance on Mons. And the war ends where it started as far as the British are concerned—at Mons. During these last weeks the German army has been thoroughly beaten almost to the point of disorganization, and it is only to prevent chaos that peace has been signed. Victory is so complete that nothing is left to wish for. The German army will never be able to say that it had to surrender because the people failed in their support. It was beaten to its

knees and surrender was its only course. Having lost success it has as an all dominant military machine lost the love of the people who have thrown off its yoke with delight. But while the war is over there is still much that the allied armies must accomplish before they return home. Their first task will be to march into Germany to garrison its Rhine towns and forts. Also possibly it will be needed to occupy Berlin. Its master-hand will have to be held on the throat of Germany until the terms of peace are arranged, and in all probability for a considerable period thereafter to see that they are complied with. A similar task awaits it in Austria. Unfortunately there is a possibility that the occupying force may still have serious work to do in those two countries to prevent anarchism from getting the upper hand. Besides this there is the certainty that a considerable force will be needed in Russia to bring order to that anarchic crowd of ignorant people. Until Germany actually signs peace terms (the present document is only an armistice) the whole fighting force will have to be maintained at full fighting efficiency. After that there will be a gradual reduction of forces, but the needs in Europe are likely to be such as not to overcloud the home coming ships. It is already possible to start sending back the men who are in England, and gradually we shall get the rest.

Duties to the Wronged.

The Russians in the United States besought President Wilson to get the Allies to threaten that the Bolshevik leaders would be held personally responsible should the announced massacre of the bourgeois be carried out. We have not heard that this has been done. It may be that the governments attach no importance to the rumor, or it may be that some prudential motive prevents that action. From the point of view of straightforward rightness one would say that that is the principle that ought to have been followed in the case of all the criminals. When the Piedmontese were slaughtering the Protestant Waldenses of the Alps, Oliver Cromwell sent word to the Duke of Savoy that it must stop, and for the time being it did. Lord Morley says: "Never was the great conception of a powerful state having duties along with interests more magnanimously realized."

Justice For All.

The first expression we have seen in authoritative quarters of an intention to bring the settlement of the war to the bar of justice, is the advocacy by a member of the British Government of the establishment of a grand court under the united Allies for the trial of those guilty of crimes during the war. That should have been a proclaimed purpose all along. This court should be impartial, and try all malefactors who on any side have committed crimes that the laws and customs of war will not condone. It should not be so much in search of punishment as of exposure and the affixing of the mark of Cain. Such is the pitifulness or sympathy with wrongdoing in the average man when his vengefulness has cooled that insistence on proportionate punishment often defeats the findings of justice. And in very many cases the criminal, however brutal, could take shelter behind the higher command. The great use of such tribunals would be to trace crimes to their source, and bring condemnation and chastisement upon those personalities, who are thus cumulatively guilty, and to clear the air of the world, or, as the Hebrew phrase was, purge the earth, that has drunk the blood, of the foul deeds that have been committed upon it. It ought to be made plain to every living German who is guilty of this war and of the heinous crimes that have been perpetrated in its name.

Face the Music.

We hear it remarked, and we partly believe it, that the above demand that such courts be impartial in their construction, and shall equally try crime on every side, will prove fatal to the proposition, as soldiers are not all virtuous and there never was a war which did not lead to crime on all sides. Certainly that cannot be said of this one. When Rennenkampf, the German Russian General, invaded East Prussia in the beginning of the war, he encouraged his Cossacks who, fresh from vodka prohibition, were tapping the wine cellars of the occupied country, in infamous excesses, and it is to be hoped that the bad record stopped there. The fact that there is a debtor side to the account is the very reason why the course recommended should be adopted. No accusation has been brought against our enemies that they have not heard against us, and we have a right to be vindicated in their eyes. If we shrink from such an ordeal, it is the better reason why we

should honorably face it, that we may learn to know ourselves and think less ill of our enemies, and so bring nearer the reign of good-will.

Decaying Nations.

The removal of the Turkish incubus reveals a lot of decaying countries—peoples who have long retrograded under its blasting breath. There do seem to have been nations that, without such outside cause, have gone backwards instead of forwards. There have always been orthodox ethnologists who hold that all the degraded nations on earth have gone backwards from the state of perfection in which man began; and we have some in our day who better that by holding that the gorillas and orang-outangs are degenerate men. There are religionists who hold that mankind is getting worse and worse, and will do so until eternally destroyed, and who aver that the Bible says so. Those who hold that grim creed—it cannot easily be called a faith—see all facts in the light, or the darkness, of it. The law of betterment has, however, a very strong hold on most men's convictions, agreeing as it does alike with their conceptions of God and with all our field of observation. Any one who can realistically call up the Europe of the time before the French Revolution, or the England of those days, and compare it with to-day will look around him with praise and wonder. At all events, we are not going to condemn as hopeless peoples who can show as good cause for their decay as can the recent subjects of the Sphimne Porte, especially in a time when the electric spark of the new world's life is scintillating through every quarter of the sky, in a century in which even the Turk himself had a momentary spasm of modern life, and when even China the anciently civilized—China the self-satisfied—hungers for the western civilization of whose necessity she has been unwillingly but thoroughly convinced. The lagging countries all think they have only to adopt the ways of the west to be able to prosper in them. They have no idea by what slow and distressful steps the western lands attained to what imperfect democracy they have. They have everything to learn, that only experience can teach. They are sure to make shocking failures and misadventures; but none of them can go back to conditions that have to them become obsolete.

A Mighty Task.

But Christendom dares not ignore those writhing masses of humanity whose nests and warrens have been upset by the plough of war. And it will not. The very first act of the Allied countries toward the nations that have given in their submission is to organize their food supply. In what previous day would that have been the first act toward conquered foes after such outbursts of abhorrence? This feeding of the hungry is talked of in the usual self-deprecating way as a prudent war measure which will facilitate the surrender of the Germans. Nothing could be better qualified to do that, if they need any additional spur. But that is to belittle the fact that the Christian Allies could not, in this day of grace, have done otherwise than follow the command: "If thine enemy hunger, feed him." The first permanent act of the conqueror of Khartoum, where hopelessly barbarous tribes had just before strewn the sand like flies on a fly paper, was the foundation, in shape to meet the aspirations of the people, of a university. The first public act in Palestine, on the anniversary of Mr. Balfour's assurance, Israel's magna charta, was the foundation of a Hebrew university on the Mount of Olives. It is ostensibly to carry on its studies in Hebrew. But it is not the way of a university to bury itself in a language which would isolate its product from the world, and which has no vocabulary for the needs of modern life. The Jews are eminently a practical people, and will realize fully the value of scientific and technical training. They will insist on these practical things, and on being in touch with the world of the Twentieth Century. The change that has gone on in Mesopotamia in the wake of the British army has been like the smiting of the rock for the children of Israel. Indeed the wilderness and the solitary place have immediately begun to blossom. Markets and hospitals, and railways, and irrigation have appeared, like the phantasmagoria of the Arabian Nights, on the plains where the dromedary coursed the neglected soil.

Feed for the Perishing.

There seems to be every prospect of a sudden shrinkage in food supplies. Mesopotamia has been stimulated into some measure at least of self-support and Palestine, and possibly Syria, and even Armenia, may be reached by the

liberated food of the southern hemisphere. But there is all Russia starving, towards which considerable American supplies are already flowing. There is the whole war-zone, beginning with the two peninsulas of what was once Turkey, the Anatolian and the Balkan, anemic through want of food. What was Austria-Hungary, an enormous population, is still more in need—in fact perishing fast through starvation. Relief is, we rejoice to say, being organized. And on top of these will immediately be Germany, only opened because she is at the last gasp. And there are the regions Germany has overrun, and the neutrals to whom the seas have been closed, all coming on the world's resources at once. Probably the first mission of the ships that the war will set free—there are a good many lying in scattered harbors—will be to carry the accumulated grain of South America and Australia to Europe. But that source cannot immediately supply the enormous demand, and we should look for a very severe strain on our supplies for a time. There are the beginnings of the hateful Hun spirit in those who say: "We are not going to starve ourselves for the sake of our enemies. All our food is necessary for ourselves and our Allies. Let those who made this war learn their lesson." Answer might be made in the words of David when the people were to be punished for what he was responsible for: "These sheep; what have they done?" At all events we have not returned to barbarism. We feed the prisoners in our jails; we have fed the prisoners of war. We have, as a war measure, starved a hundred million people. It is no longer a war measure. It is a matter of common humanity, failure in which would argue us brutal. It is also a matter of common wisdom. If those peoples must learn a lesson, what lesson do we want to teach them? They have been taught to abhor us; do we want to ratify that teaching or do we want to reverse that judgment? Have we been fighting to promote war or to bring it to an end? The greatest opportunity for the promotion of human brotherhood is in our hands. The more munificently Mr. Hoover is empowered to meet the terrible needs of these perishing peoples—even their needs of garments, the greater, the more real and the more glorious the triumph of liberty will be.

Canada's Claims on us.

When we talk of countries retrograding under the heel of the Turk, it behoves us to look at home and ask ourselves if we in this newest country of the western world, with the noblest inheritance of light and liberty that any nation ever laid claim to,—exalted to heaven as the Gospel phrase is—are not in danger of coming under like condemnation. Canada is beginning to feel her great place among the nations, and cannot think too highly of it. While other nations are full of self-laudation, in many ways we do not value ourselves enough. We certainly do not rise to the responsibility of our developing position in the world. We adjure every Canadian reader—we shall not divide men by saying every Christian reader; if we did so, many would assume that they were not addressed, although, as our contributor, Mrs. Leona Barrett, says, there are none that would not take offence at being classed as heathen—we adjure every Canadian reader to look at the problem of our country as presented in Mrs. Barrett's eloquent and patriotic article which appears as it should on the woman's page of this paper, as there it seems likely to evoke the greatest volume of response, and woman can now make her voice felt both in church and community life. We specially urge those who have responsibility with regard to our religious activities to ask themselves whether the Church of to-day is not allowing itself, through the fixity of its methods, to be outrun in its ministry even to men's spiritual needs by the conscience of the age; whether it is not cleaving criminally to useless divisions, refusing "to discern the Lord's body," which is the undivided spiritual church; whether it is not clinging to a ceremonial which fails to reach the multitude with the bread of life, departing in this from the compassionate way of the Master, who fed the hungry thousands and cured their physical infirmities. Not that this is not being done, but that the Church is not as much in touch as she might be with those social beneficences which open the Kingdom of Heaven to men.

The Appeal of the People.

We have read with exultation the golden words collected by Mrs. Barrett from the women of Alberta showing that, as is natural, where the failure of organized Church methods is greatest, or at least most obvious, the understanding of the lack is most mature. It is useless to dwell upon and deplore the condition of things revealed in the earlier part of that article. For the most part, it is familiar to us all who know the scattered parts of the country, though one would gladly think it a little unusual to find a place where the people account themselves virtuous Christians, yet where the children had never learned a hymn or the name of Jesus. What we have to do as a nation is to face the admitted facts, and ask ourselves as a people what we ought to do about it. In those utter-

ances, which speak the mind of the live people, two or three convictions stand out like mountain peaks. One is that church divisions are un-Christian and tend to un-Christian efforts to build up rival organizations rather than to bless mankind, and as a result fall even in that. Another is that faith and works, using these phrases to mean spiritual indoctrination and social beneficence, are too far apart. That beneficence, that is, doing good to others and to the community, not gathering money and energy for its own upkeep, is the proper function of the Church. The idea has got abroad in many other places besides Alberta that the Young Men's Christian Association, the legitimate outworking of the life of the church, has got Christianity by the right end in following Him who went about doing good, and that it, and the Salvation Army, and the more or less hampered chaplain service, have saved and inspired Christianity in the day when the regular ordinances of the church have broken down. If some of the hut methods have been on a low key it is because these emergency workers sink minor matters that they may reach the hearts and souls of men. They risk life and all things to get there, and by brotherly kindness have won many a heart for Christ in ways that what are technically spoken of as the ordinances of religion were in no position to do.

Send us Men.

It is also held that the preachers sent to christianize our rural places fall of the brotherliness of the sky-pilot of the story. They fulfil as best they may a professional function, but never come into real touch with the people. This is, of course, a generalization which there are fortunately many to contradict. But what we have heard from various parts of the west reveals a very common conviction there of the inadequacy and misfit of the men. Must Canada, which has given a billion dollars to save the world from Germany, and has trained half a million men for that service, starve her own infant communities of the bread of life? Must she, by letting her own people go backward, do, as it were, less than nothing for the real emancipation of the world? Send us, the people say, not functionaries to hold services and offer us instruction from the heights of their college learning, but brother men who understand us and our difficulties, and whose zeal will run not so much to building up a "cause" as to putting Christianity into the habits and struggles of our daily lives, not men who will preach at us, but who can work with us in our efforts after a better social life. Are they right, and is the advice practical? The Church should learn from the material war a lesson of large lavishness in a supreme conflict.

Peace Perils.

There is much about the close of a war to cause concern. There is a familiar danger in the sudden cessation of strain of any sort. Many a man after running for a car has expired because of the sudden stoppage of the demand upon his heart. The limps that supervenes when a great siege of anxiety and effort comes to a sudden close is infinitely multiplied when a whole army suddenly finds it has nothing more to tax its nerves. It is fortunate, perhaps, that it will be only by degrees that the vast masses of men now under arms, including the vigorous manhood of most of the nations, can be relieved of more or less active service. Indeed, there may be much turbulence, not in Russia only, that needs to be regulated. But the throwing of so stupendous a mass of human energy upon what the economists call the labor market—in other words sending countless men to seek opportunity for gaining a living in positions that have been otherwise filled in their absence—seems sure to have a smashing effect. Must we add to these the enormous numbers that have been engaged in war industries of many kinds? It is these, rather than the returning soldiers that are exercising the minds of the Labor men in Britain. What they are agitating for is that these shall have something of the same demobilizing guardianship as the soldiers, such as finding work for them, a week's or a month's pay while finding work and free railway transport to their destinations. No doubt there are great plans for expansion of useful production to take the place of destructive work. The factories now engaged on munitions have their plans for doing something else, and there will no doubt be need of many things the stocks of which have run low. The woollen factories, for instance, that have been running exclusively on khaki and other war wares, may find all their resources called upon to restore the depleted stocks. It is to be hoped that those factories that have discovered in times of scarcity how to make substitute goods will soon find it to their interest to return to honorable standards. But in many cases the change will be slower, and will be restrained by the need of creating a new, or recovering a lost market. To bring things to a balance, the new industries should be on a much greater scale than before, in order to employ the new skilled labor as well as the old. Much has always been said about planting the redundant labor on the land, and inducements are being planned in all countries that have land to spare or can seize it. It is realized

that if there are to be increased industries of a secondary sort, the primary industry of farming must be increased to support them. But we have heard little to make us think that any very great relief can be got by trying to plant men craving excitement on the quiet soil.

The Soldier in Peace.

But the real cause for apprehension, so far as the return of the armies is concerned, lies in the unhinging of the men themselves. Several years of irresponsibility and of dependence, not on our own decisions and efforts, but on support for which we had no solitude and commands for which we had no responsibility, would tend to render any of us shiftless at least for a good while, to say nothing of the positive evil some of the men may have learned; none of the other armies, not even our own, having been protected as the American soldiers are from liquor and vice. The English tradition that a grog is a necessity was succumbed to by our government, which no doubt wanted to vex the imperial authorities as little as possible. But we are not speaking just now for Canada, but for the world at large, in which the return of the larger part of the world's labor supply from scenes of excitement and a certain recklessness to depressed and depressing labor conditions must cause a tremendous cumulative shock. We are daily hearing of the turbulence which is resulting in many countries from these years of excitement—turbulence which is largely the spasmodic action such as we have seen at home of nerves that refuse to be quiet.

An Hour of Joy.

A whole continent was crazed by a hoax practiced on an information bureau in France which should have known better and then recklessly exposed on bulletin boards or in scare headings, according to the custom of the place. It was a bulletin board that fooled Montreal. The statement that the German plenipotentiaries had signed up was circumstantial enough to be grasped at by people greedy for the stupendous news that the war was over, and no amount of positive denial two hours later could stop the jubilation. It had taken half that time for the uproar to rise to its full volume, and when all bells were ringing, all whistles booming, and guns booming, it had gained such a head that no correction could be listened to or even heard. The most dubious and the slowest to grasp a stunning impression were soon caught by what the later psychologists are, for fault of a better word, calling the mob spirit, and began shaking hands. It is a common remark that you never see a man running after his hat in the street without grinning as if he liked it. Was it some similar craving for sympathy when found in a foolish situation, or was it a real delight at having passed an hour in bliss, that made people agree that they were glad of it? They had had to let off until it found vent, had not realized how much steam they and they felt better after it. We are and they felt better after it.

A Free People.

We are in some ways too free a people. It would be a good thing if some one had the power and the responsibility at such a time to order all bars closed. It was a comfort on witnessing pitiful degradations of manhood to remember that we are now within six months of the day when such strategic orders will be no longer necessary. There is another thing in which we are perhaps too free. In the streets going home it seemed as if a large proportion of our simple population did not know their own flag. Some peaceable penetration firm had imported and distributed a great supply of personal decorations suitable to jubilation further south, and our young people, fond of any gewgaw, stupid rather than disloyal, were sporting themselves in them. A soldier fool in khaki, wearing the maple leaf, was doing his best to force the crowd on St. Catherine street to pass under the Stars and Stripes. We seem to have no government civil or military to guard the honor of our imperial emblem. The same thing appeared in streets on Monday some cars had no British flag at all. One had none but the ecclesiastical blue one. It is a mistake to treat such stricture as frivolous. It flags had no meaning they would be childish. Among such simple ones as we have referred to they have an educational message that seems to be lacking in any other quarter, one indeed that no other method of impressing loyalty could so well supply. Our nation is in process of formation, and crowded as it is with European illiterates, badly needs such visible symbols. We do not commend the extreme flag worship that prevails not far off; but we should guard against its overflow where it does not belong. No exception can be taken to the subordinate and impartial use of friendly foreign flags for decorative purposes. But we should surely have some regulation against their dominant or parallel display except on foreign vessels or over consulates. Such an explosion of excitement as took place in our cities perhaps did the people good. It is hard to describe the limp and lost condition, not of individuals only, but of whole communities when they sudden-

ly see the whole phantasmagoria of the war which has kept us on stretch for so long suddenly rolled up like a scroll, and we have, as it were, nothing left to exercise our emotions upon, no war map to study, no records of daring on land, or in air, or sea to excite us.

Mafeking.

Since the Boer war and the delirium that the relief of Mafeking wrought upon the London Stock Exchange such uncontrolled release of pent up feelings as broke out on Thursday, and was repeated on Monday, has been known by that name. A community feels its self lost when the highly exciting pre-occupation with the death-grips of giant powers along with each one's personal stake therein suddenly breaks off, and all that has been most interesting in life fades from the scene. The picture plays with their myriad vanishing may have partly prepared us for it. But while we give thanks and sing that our warfare is accomplished, and our friends are no longer in deadly peril, we need not fear but that there will be events to enthrall our minds—greater events than battles. Empires have fallen one after another, but peoples have risen, and social changes are evidently before the world of more lasting significance than any work of destruction. There is every reason to believe that the unfolding of the great world drama will be portentous enough. The greatest is yet to come. Let our eyes be open to what that era may be, has dawned with such thunder peals. Let our hearts be enlarged to learn our duty to it.

The Republican Reaction in the United States.

The Republican reaction in the United States needs explanation, especially as Mr. Wilson imported his own towering personality into it, using his name and fame as a world power for all it was worth. We very much mistake the whole tone of United States literature if we do not rather from it that there is nothing that appeals so much and so influentially to the nation as any recognition of its superiority and greatness. We doubt if any American has ever received the world-wide homage or brought to his country such respectful consideration as President Wilson has done. A bridge at Lyons has been named after him. So has an avenue in Paris. The like has been done in many other places. The United States flag was hoisted on an eminent mountain peak in Savoy on the shoulder of Mont Blanc, to celebrate the anniversary of it after the American President. He stands out as the monumental figure of the world's greatest crisis. Bulgaria made suit to him; so did Turkey; then Austria; then Germany. It is his name, his utterances, his views, that occupy the thoughts of the northern neutrals; likewise of China and Japan. Everywhere he takes the lead of the older nations which were agonizing in the struggle for three years while he was thinking neutrally. He frames the demands, and the Allies echo them as a chorus. Washington and Lincoln are held in high honor after their day but received no such personal homage abroad when in service. How has he sprung into this leading place in the world? How is he without like honor in his own country? We cannot answer either question.

The Great Figure.

With regard to Mr. Wilson's outstanding position in diplomacy it is to be noted, for one thing, that the President did not enter the war till the Russian autocracy was out of it, and that he was the first who could proclaim the war to be what it had all along been in point of fact all along, a war to make the world safe for democracy. It is also curiously to be noted that the United States does not count itself one of the Allies. In its press despatches we daily read in American despatches about the United States and the Allies. The United States never pledged herself to the European Allies, as they did to one another. To secure co-operation they were parties in the early stages of the war to some very questionable engagements, which they might perhaps have escaped if the natural champion of democracy had been in it from the first. Russia had to be promised Constantinople, and Italy, Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece all had to assure themselves of reward. Germany bid highest for Bulgaria, and secured Greece for a good while through her court and her militarists. To all these agreements the United States was a stranger. She is, therefore, free, as the European Allies never were, to state her own terms, while they have unitedly to consult her before they get. It is possible, moreover, that another fear hung over the European nations from which the United States was comparatively free. The sympathies of the Papacy were known to be with Austria, if not with Germany, and the Papacy is still a very considerable power with all the powers. There are a great many Romanists in the United States. But they are, for the most part, democratic at heart, and those whose sympathies were the other way the President had found it necessary to ignore when entering the war. We do not know how much this may have helped in push-

ing the President into the position he publicly coveted in the days of his neutrality of judge and divider among the nations.

A Prophet in His Own Country.

The strange thing is that the nation should under such conditions turn down its greatest man as the Athenians turned down Aristides, which they did out of jealousy of his honorable fame. Is this discouraging response of the nation to the President's daring challenge what he said the world abroad would interpret it to be—a condemnation of his masterful war policy? And, if it is, is he condemned for being too zealous, as his address to the people assumed, or for being too slack, as the two ex-Presidents accused him of being? Mr. Roosevelt is, of course, loud in declaring it to be latter. He says all the pacifist and pro-German elements were behind Mr. Wilson. There was, no doubt, a considerable pro-German vote, and one pro-German was elected as such. Whether that vote comes to the support of Mr. Wilson or no we do not know. He certainly did not court it. His demands of the nation for the prosecution of the war were drastic and uncompromising, and his demands upon the enemy, though not so much in the "Erebus vein" as the Colonel wanted, have been of the same sort. If the Republicans gained on this issue it reveals a very exacting warlike sentiment. It is probable, however, that, as is usual, the successes were simply bought. The "interests" can always afford to put money into elections in a way their opponents cannot, and it is not made a secret at all in the United States that success is on the side of the biggest money-bags. An example of this was Mr. Ford who was so popular that both parties chose him as their candidate, but who refused to spend a cent on getting elected and was left out. There never was a time when the money interests could afford to spend so much. There never was a time when they had more at stake. Mr. Wilson's demand for no economic barriers, however he might explain it, was too much in harmony with the principles he and his party represent to fail to stimulate the most desperate effort to maintain the privileges which had enabled the "interests" to gather into their own coffers the surprising wealth that is pouring into the country. It is a reaction in the interests of privilege, camouflaged as usual by loud shrieks of patriotism.

Only a Beginning.

There is evident hope for those regions that come under the aegis of the British Empire. They will surely get a good war-measure nursing before they are left to themselves, and to the spontaneous aid of their well-wishers. There will then be an appeal to larger beneficence, such as Lord Kitchener made for the Khartoum university, and such as the Zionists are making for theirs at Jerusalem. But, after all, results will depend on the spirit of pure beneficence which may survive the spasms and enthusiasms of expanding power. And, after all, there must be the spiritual force that works not by might, nor by wealth, but by the conveyance of that light which lighteth every man that receives it, and gives him power to become a son of God. But what, then, of those nations that will not be put to school to the mother country of liberty? We must not shut our eyes to the fact that Austria did something for the peoples that she ruled. Vienna was one of the first seats of scientific learning in the world, and from it radiated light into the backward parts of the empire. To those countries that we shall help to break off from Austria what have we to give to make up for this fostering care, and to those countries—Serbia, Bulgaria, Rumania—that are only one generation out of the dominion of the pasha and the harem, except the very perilous glory of self-government? If that exultation does not bring with it a hunger for a new intellectual and a nobler moral life, these countries will soon find themselves again grouped into combinations in which some virtuous nation will be the chief partner. What a fallow field is here for the extension of the light of knowledge, and, far more important, the light of life? The harvest truly is plenteous; pray ye the Lord of the harvest that he will send forth laborers into his harvest; but prayer is vain without doing something.

Progress of Prohibition.

When the results of the United States elections began to appear, the Montreal bulletin boards blossomed into alliterative announcements to the effect that the "Wets were Winning." The fact was that the returns came from the larger centres of population first, and some of these gave majorities against prohibition, which afterwards were more than compensated for by the rural vote. At present writing it seems that the cause of Prohibition has made remarkable advances. Ohio banned liquor by a big majority. Florida went into the "bone dry" column showing a large majority for state-wide prohibition over the present local option system, under which only two countries had been permit-

ted to sell liquor. The state of Washington also definitely put itself in the "bone dry" list by approving by popular vote, the prohibition amendment passed by the last Legislature. Utah did likewise. The state has had statutory prohibition since August, 1917, and by last week's vote has backed this up by a state constitutional amendment. Wyoming adopted prohibition by about two to one. Colorado, which had been under more or less rigid prohibition for some time, went "bone dry" by a respectable majority. On the other hand wine-growing California has chosen to stay wet. Minnesota, largely a German state and the fountain of German beer, has also failed to carry prohibition. In that state the prohibitionists had a majority, but not sufficiently strong for the purpose. It seems that the amendment, to carry, should have received a majority of the total vote cast in the state, and the votes cast for prohibition proved to be very considerably less than those cast for governor. This system of making the votes not cast at all count as votes for liquor is somewhat misrepresenting. The temperance people in these two states will not be cast down by their defeat. Last spring, when the tide of victory seemed to be sweeping against the Allies, we only summoned up our strength for sterner efforts. We felt that the world could not afford to allow the Prussian Beast to win. So we are confident that in Minnesota and California the people who have the good of their states at heart will never rest till the evil is defeated.

Action Called for.

There is one matter especially which the Government should take up without delay. Almost a year ago an order-in-council was passed prohibiting the manufacture, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquor in Canada during the war and for twelve months after the conclusion of peace. The sale of liquor had already been banned by all the provinces except Quebec. The Order has been a great blessing to the country. It has added to our health, wealth and happiness. It has destroyed a tap root of poverty, vice, crime and general disorder. The country approves of and endorses it. It should now be made permanent. Our soldiers are coming home, and as soon as prohibition is lifted, or if it can be evaded, mistaken friends will be ready to ruin them with drink. The removal of the discipline under which they have been will render the peril all the greater. We must have the country permanently clean and safe for the boys who are coming home. But it is not only for the sake of the soldiers that we should have prohibition. Here, as practically everywhere, there may be difficulties in the labor world. There may be lean years, there are certainly critical years ahead. These will be rendered a hundred times more critical and dangerous by the existence of the liquor traffic. We must also remember that we are face to face with an era of depleted foodstuffs, and with a bigger human family than ever to feed from our diminished store. Like Britons, and like Christians, we shall help to feed our defeated enemies. It will be years before the tormented fields of Europe can smile under a full harvest. We, therefore, simply cannot afford to allow our foodstuffs to be destroyed and turned into poison. We have convinced prohibitionists among our rulers, who have already done our country service. They should, by showing a united front, see to it that the traitorous liquor traffic is permanently banished from our beloved Dominion.

The Liquor War in New Zealand.

The campaign for prohibition in the dominion of New Zealand is being pushed with admirable energy by the reformers of that Social Wonderland. Pulpit, press and platform are being used to the utmost in the task of arousing the public mind on the question. New Zealand, like the rest of the Empire, has thrown herself gallantly into the struggle against the wild beast of Prussia. Out of her population of a million a hundred thousand young men have crossed the seas to fight the battle of freedom, and in deeds of daring and still more noble endurance in many cruel fields have been by none outdone. Everywhere their courage, their resourcefulness, their devotion, have won them praise from all ranks in the allied armies. But while the young men of New Zealand have been shedding their blood overseas an ally of Germany has been sucking the life blood of their homeland. The liquor traffic, there as elsewhere, has been robbing the country and crippling its resources. New Zealand's liquor bill last year was about \$22,750,000, being \$35,000 more than the previous year. During the four war years, when everyone was supposed to be doing his utmost for victory, there were forty-six thousand convictions for drunkenness in the island dominion, and, of course, for every person convicted there were many others addicted to drink. New Zealanders are now being reminded that prices depend on supply and demand, and that if all the supplies used in liquor production, or their equivalents, were available for the ordinary market, and the shipping space liberated for foodstuffs and clothing, the depleted markets of the coun-

try would be re-stocked and prices would necessarily be reduced.

The Demands of Efficiency.

Efficiency bulks high in the estimation of New Zealand. Her people have developed a wonderfully efficient system of social machinery. They have sent overseas one of the most efficient armies the world has ever seen. Alcohol strikes at the root of personal and national efficiency. It saps vitality, and is a continual clog on the wheels of industry, reducing the output, causing friction and waste, and costing the nation enormous sums in lost time and poor work, as well as in poverty, disease, insanity, crime and premature death. Strained times set people thinking. The Southland "Times" of August 19th says: "This war has taught us many lessons. This paper has always been opposed to Prohibition and in favor of State Control and regulation, but we are bound to admit that the war has proved clearly that the consumption of liquor is closely related to national efficiency; and for our part we are prepared to say now that the sooner the Liquor Trade in all its branches is rooted out of New Zealand the better it will be for the people of this country." Some time ago the Government appointed a board to advise upon measures best calculated to secure national efficiency. Its members were selected for their outstanding ability, wide experience and practical knowledge. They invited and secured evidence from all classes and parties. They were directed to report upon the drink question. After a most painstaking and thorough inquiry this board reported that an immediate vote of the people should be taken upon the proposal to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors. The board embodied in its report a recommendation that:—"In order to obtain an early discontinuance of the sale of alcoholic liquors reasonable compensation should be granted," and that the vote on Prohibition should be taken on this basis.

Compensation

"Reasonable compensation," it was calculated, would amount to about \$22,500,000. Of course, compensation of the Trade is utterly at variance with the traditional principles of the great mass of temperance people. They have always considered that neither in law nor equity is the Trade entitled to indemnities any more than the Germans are for invading their neighbors. But such is the strength of the liquor interest that the reformers found themselves faced with a situation rather than a theory, and count that the cost would be but a trifle to the country compared with the devastation it is now a prey to. So it is that, for the sake of getting rid of the traffic without delay, they have endorsed the report of the board. It is doubtful if the government without a strong and definite popular demand at its back would be willing to ransom the country from liquor on these terms, yet, falling this, there seems no prospect of getting prohibition in the near future. So in the campaign which the New Zealand Alliance is conducting prohibition accompanied by compensation is being advocated. The success of Canada in dealing with the liquor question has been of great encouragement to the workers in the Antipodes. Messrs. W. D. Bayley, James Simpson and George Bell have gone from Canada to aid them in their fight. Through their personal experiences here these gentlemen have been able to do much to help and encourage the prohibitionists of New Zealand and to inform the public mind as to the benefits to be derived from the prohibition of the liquor traffic. The reformers of New Zealand have, as elsewhere, a deal of prejudice and apathy to overcome. But faith can remove mountains, and if the workers of New Zealand have sufficient faith in God and in their cause they will yet remove from their progressive country the mountainous incubus of the drink traffic.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS WERE PREMATURE

False reports that Germany had accepted the terms of the armistice and that fighting had ended threw the country into a delirium on Thursday and turned out to be the greatest hoax of recent years. Official assurances that the report was false failed to check the almost riotous demonstrations which swept over many American and Canadian cities. A despatch cabled from France to the United States Press, and picked up and circulated through the country by another news agency, declared that the armistice was signed at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning and that fighting ended at 2 o'clock the same afternoon. The false report, however, was not easily overtaken by the truth, and as it spread through the country it gathered momentum until demonstrations approaching hysteria ruled in many cities. Business was suspended, schools were closed, bells were rung, whistles shrieked, prayers were offered in churches, parading citizens jammed the streets, and the scenes usually attendant on New Year's Eve and election night were intensified. In Montreal the news, which was first made known about 12.30 p.m., spread like wildfire and business of all kinds was practically suspended for the remainder of the afternoon. St. James Street, especially, was thronged with excited people who indulged in the wildest demonstrations for hours, while whistles blew, bells rang, and guns boomed forth the joyful intelligence that the war was over.

GERMANS RECEIVED TERMS BY SPECIAL COURIER

German Grand Headquarters on Thursday morning requested Allied Grand Headquarters by wireless to permit the passage of a German delegation for armistice negotiations through the lines.

The message was received at 12.30 a.m. from the General High Command by order of the German Government, and was addressed to Marshal Foch, as follows:

"The German Government, having been informed through the President of the United States that Marshal Foch had been given powers to receive accredited representatives of the German Government and communicate to them conditions of an armistice, the following plenipotentiaries have been named by it:

"Mathias Erzberger, General H. K. A. Winterfeld, Count Alfred von Oberndorff, General von Gruenell and Naval Captain von Salow.

"The plenipotentiaries request that they be informed by wireless of the place where they can meet Marshal Foch. They will proceed by automobile with subordinates of the staff to the place thus appointed."

Roads Need Repair.

When the French command received the German headquarters wireless despatch announcing the start of the armistice, delegates were directed to present themselves between 8 and 10 o'clock Thursday night at a certain point on La Capelle road. The cross road was clearly marked by the beams of several searchlights. At the same time the order was given in the French lines that hostilities should be suspended over a distance of several miles in the region of the meeting place.

The three automobiles bearing the delegates were preceded by a group of German pioneers charged with making the shell-damaged road passable. The German delegates were received by officers whom Marshal Foch had sent to guide them. These officers got in the automobiles and with the window curtains drawn proceeded to the Chateau Francfort in Compiegne Forest, belonging to the Marquis de L'Aigle.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, the delegates were conducted to the apartments assigned them, where they took refreshments. The next morning they again entered the automobiles and were taken to the station at Reims, where they found Marshal Foch in a special train.

Reims, where the German armistice delegates are living, is a small town on the north bank of the river Aisne, six miles east of Compiegne. It is between the forest of Laigle and the forest of Compiegne.

Result of Conference.

The result of the meeting with the delegates was reported to Paris by Marshal Foch at 10.25 o'clock on Friday morning. The report stated that he had rejected a formal request from the German armistice delegates for an immediate suspension of hostilities, and that a period of seventy-two hours in which the Germans must answer the Allied terms delivered to them began at 11 a.m. Paris time.

The German delegates at once despatched a special courier to the German Grand Headquarters at Spa, no other means of communication being practicable.

He was the bearer of the following message:

"Please acknowledge receipt and send back courier as soon as possible with your latest instructions. Sending of fresh delegates is not necessary for the moment."

Arrival at Spa.

The courier, Captain Heldorf, arrived at the German Grand Headquarters at ten o'clock on Sunday morning after many delays due to bad roads and continued firing along the battle lines.

On Saturday morning the German delegates suggested that the courier's mission might be attempted by airplane, but this was found to be unnecessary, the Germans ceasing fire.

THE GERMAN RETREAT OPENED WAY TO BRUSSELS

Sedan, Maubeuge, Mons and Tournai Taken By Victorious Armies

At the moment when the Great War ended by the signing of an armistice, the Germans everywhere were being driven backward to their borders.

NERVOUS AILMENTS

Few people realize that nervous ailments often arise from digestive troubles. The stomach fails, for some reason, to digest food properly. Then the system languishes and the nerves become exhausted in striving to continue their work. Impure blood also causes nerve troubles, but frequently it is in the stomach where the mischief starts. As the nourishment is carried to the nerves by the blood, it will be seen what an important connection exists between the stomach, the nerves and the blood, and how such troubles as

Tournai, on line leading to Brussels, had been occupied by the British who were across the Scheldt, while the forces south of Valenciennes had taken Avesnes and Maubeuge, the last important French fortress in the hands of the Germans.

Americans on Thursday entered the part of Sedan that lies on the west bank of the Meuse, and were enclosing the heights behind the city with a view to another dash forward.

French General Enters Sedan.

An Associated Press report on Sunday said:

"On the battlefield the Germans everywhere continue to suffer defeat at the hands of the British, French and American forces.

"In the north Field Marshal Haig's forces have driven the enemy beyond the Franco-Belgian frontier south of the Sambre Canal, and now are almost within gun range of Brussels.

"Likewise the French are still in pursuit of the enemy, but before them the German retreat seems to be somewhat disorderly. The enemy is abandoning guns and supplies of all descriptions, and in some instances entire railway trains have been left behind.

"The French General Gouraud made his official entry into Sedan at two o'clock this afternoon.

"General Pershing's troops continue to make progress on both sides of the Meuse River, and the second American army has launched an attack west of the Moselle River and gained its objectives. On the Meuse the town of Stenay has been captured by the Americans after violent opposition. On the Moselle sector several woods and heights have been cleared of the enemy by the Americans including the Bois de Waville, from the northern fringes of which the great German fortress of Metz is only ten miles distant."

CAPTURE OF MONS.

Mons, the Belgian town near where British fighting engaged in bitter fighting with the Germans at the beginning of the war, was captured early on Monday morning by Canadian troops under General Horne, according to Field Marshal Haig's announcement.

PRECIPITATE FLIGHT.

The German retreat in the Ardennes was accomplished under great difficulties. American guns hammered them as they ran, and in their haste they left behind uncounted millions in war material. The German army has been swept clear of horses and oxen were hitched to the German guns. One report said that French cows hitched to German t's, were toiling far ahead away from the pursuing Americans. Food, lumber, clothing, coal, ammunition, rifles, cannon—everything that is used in war was left behind by the Germans in their flight, which became precipitate.

CABBAGES, NOT KINGDOMS.

"Some day," wrote Edwin L. James on Friday, "the tragic circumstances of the German flight from the Meuse will be written in all its details, and the world will marvel. Fragments gleaned from behind the enemy lines seem to echo in their details, like the mocking laughter of the gods. The Germany that in 1914 set forth to make France her booty, is now retiring with vegetables plucked from French gardens. It is ridiculous yet a fact. Cabbages instead of kingdoms. It is a literal truth, that as the invaders withdraw, their carts are filled with pilfered garttruck and chickens also. As usual all household trinkets have been taken. From Longuyon, south to Conflans, a solid line of wagons, camions and cannon are crowding south-eastward in the direction of Metz. Especially the road east from Conflans is a mass of galloping cannon limbers."

Wear your old clothes and buy Victory Bonds.

"THIS IS JUDGMENT," SAID LLOYD GEORGE

British Empire Must Keep Its Head, And All Will Be Well

Premier Lloyd George, speaking on Saturday night at a banquet which followed the Lord Mayor's "Victory" Show, said:

"The issue is settled. In the spring we were being sorely pressed. The Channel ports were being threatened and the steel of the enemy was pointed at our hearts. It is autumn. The capital of Turkey is now almost within gunfire of our ships. Austria is shattered and broken. The Kaiser and the Crown Prince have abdicated, a successor has not been found and a regency has been proclaimed. This is a judgment—the greatest judgment in the world.

"For years we have had a great brotherhood of suffering; we are now going to have a great brotherhood of joy. The next few years are charged with fate for Britain and the Empire. Let us banish all factions and lift up this country to a position it never held before. Let the British Empire keep its head, and all will be right with the world.

Wear your old clothes and buy Victory Bonds.

HOW NEW ZEALANDERS TOOK LE QUESNOY

Stormed the Ramparts With Scaling Ladders in Old-Fashioned Style

The taking of Le Quesnoy by the New Zealanders on Tuesday is thus described by Philips Gibbs:

"Le Quesnoy is a mediaeval town defended by high ramparts and inner and outer bastions, strengthened by Vauban, the famous engineer of military works under Louis XIV., and it was garrisoned by over 1,000 Germans, with orders to defend it at all costs. They were brave men, and determined to obey this command.

A Heroic Feat.

The New Zealanders, however, were equally determined to take Le Quesnoy, and they set out to assault it frontally as soon as the attack had been launched with a powerful bombardment. Those New Zealand boys have been fighting with hardly a break since they went away from Hebuterne, near Albert, three months ago, but their spirit remains high, and yesterday they achieved one of their most heroic feats.

They stormed the outer ramparts of Le Quesnoy in old-fashioned style with scaling ladders, and made breaches through the walls, as in the old days of Henry's men-at-arms, but with more peril because of machine-gun fire which swept them from the inner defenses. They gained part of the outer ramparts, but could get no further and the garrison remained strong inside their keep.

Town was Surrounded.

New tactics were adopted by the New Zealand general, who ordered one body of his men to go round Le Quesnoy on the north and another to work round it on the south, leaving pickets all around the town. This was done and the town was completely surrounded by the New Zealanders, who joined hands on the east side.

Some of their battalions then fought forward against determined resistance from the Germans in the villages of Herbagies and Jolmetz, where they broke their way into the enemy's artillery positions and captured many guns. Astonishing things happened there, but, meanwhile, the German garrison of Le Quesnoy was called upon to surrender. Messages were first dropped inside the town from British airplanes, flying low above them.

"You are completely surrounded," was the first message dropped in this way. "Enemy troops are far to the east of you. If you will surrender you will be treated as honorable prisoners of war."

Scaled the High Walls.

The German garrison of Le Quesnoy read these words, but no order to surrender was given. Later in the morning two deputations were sent to them, each one consisting of a New Zealander officer and two German officers, prisoners. Going through a breach in the outer ramparts they shouted out the summons to surrender, with the promise of honorable treatment. A few men accepted this offer and came out to give themselves up, but most of the thousand remained within their bastions, and still gave no sign of capitulating.

So it was all day until evening when after astonishing successes further forward the New Zealanders determined to close in upon Le Quesnoy and force its surrender at the point of the bayonet. From the outer ramparts they stormed the inner walls, which were very high and perpendicular, so that they were not easy to scale. They forced their way in, despite all machine-gun fire, and after fighting in the streets of the town, they received the capitulation of the remaining members of the garrison, amounting still to nearly a thousand men.

A Strange Sight.

While this drama was in progress, other New Zealanders were fighting in the village of Jolmetz, and other villages and farmhouses on the edge of the forest of Marzal, where most of the trees had been felled in the outskirts, and they broke straight through the German gun positions. The gunners were harrassed up when the New Zealanders surrounded them, and it was strange to see these German artillerymen driving their batteries toward their lines as prisoners of war, under the escort of our dismounted men. One division captured fifty-seven guns, and another, twenty, and all told the English and New Zealanders of our 4th Corps, took nearly a hundred guns.

Victory Bonds will bind the Hun.

BAVARIA A REPUBLIC

A republic was proclaimed in Bavaria at the conclusion of a great popular meeting held on Thursday.

Several thousand persons were present, having come by invitation of the Socialist party. After fiery speeches by numerous orators the crowd adopted a resolution demanding the abdication of the Kaiser, renunciation of right to succession by the Crown Prince; the introduction of a democratic regime in Germany, acceptance of an armistice, no future wars, except for national defence, social reforms and an eight-hour day for workmen.

The speakers were received with great enthusiasm. They all affirmed that the Socialist party urged neither a strike nor revolution, but desired only complete reform. In a procession which was formed, and which was a mile long, were many soldiers of all arms, headed by a band. The procession marched to the Royal Palace and the Ministries, where the Government hurriedly posted appeals for the populace to remain calm. During the sitting at the Diet Palace a decree was passed deposing the Wittelsbach dynasty.

Ludwig III., King of Bavaria, is head of the House of Wittelsbach. He was proclaimed King in 1913 in suc-

Borrow Money to Save it

Perhaps you have not the cash ready to pay for as many Victory Bonds as you would like to buy.

—but you know that during the coming year you will have the money, you know it will come in, or that you can save it out of your wages or other income.

If you do know that, you can get credit at a bank. The receipt you get for the first ten per cent. payment on a Victory Bond will be all the security you will need to borrow the money for the balance of the payments.

And the Bank will "carry you" for a year if need be. Canada's Banks have offered to do this so that you can buy all the Victory Bonds you can pay for in a year.

The Bank will charge you just the same rate of interest which the Bond bears—5½ per cent.

So you see you can put both your cash and your credit to work for your country without a cent of risk to yourself.

When Lord Shaughnessy was a railway clerk in Milwaukee he borrowed a hundred dollars from a bank and deposited it in a savings account in the same bank.

He went into debt for that hundred dollars because he knew he would have to repay the debt and he would have to save the money to do it. This was his first hundred dollars—and he has it yet. He went into debt in order to save money.

You can do the same, only better, because Victory Bonds are better than money.

See any Banker about it to-day
Borrow and Buy Victory Bonds

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

FACTORY to HOME

Disorder has subsided in Munich, according to the latest reports. The whereabouts of the King is unknown. The Landtag has been dissolved. Only Socialists and Deputies are permitted to enter the building. Looters are being shot.

PLIGHT OF TRAINING SHIP.

The German training ship Schlesien, with 400 men on board, which fled from Kiel when the sailors revolt broke out there, has arrived at Marstal in distress. The crew had been unable to obtain water at other Danish ports. Two German cruisers in control of Red forces are watching outside of Marstal. The commander of the Schlesien says he believes Danzig is the only German port he can safely enter.

LATEST FROM GERMANY.

Fourteen, out of the twenty-six German States, and including the four Kingdoms, are in revolt. Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposal of the new People's Government, and has asked that delegates be sent to Headquarters at once. In many towns of Northern Germany the military forces have refused to recognize the Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils. In these places the local administration has been taken over by a commissary.

48.50 SIX RECORDS FREE



Think of it! The Grand, a handsome, full sized, sweet toned, cabinet gramophone for less than dealers sell old fashioned table-style machines. This low price is possible only because the Grand is made in Canada and sold for cash, direct from the factory, saving you duty, interest charges and the huge profits of wholesale and dealer. It's just like finding \$50.00.

THE GRAND PHONOGRAPH CO., 123 Bay St., Desk 5581, Toronto.

The more Bonds you buy the fewer boys will die. The more Bonds you buy the fewer boys will die.

S.S. Pastors, Superintendents and Teachers.

The great hope of the Church to-day is in the Sunday School, and general and regular attendance at Sunday School is consequently of great importance. A really good Sunday School paper greatly stimulates regularity. Among the many good features of the "Messenger" is a very able and readable Bible Reading in each issue which though specially following the International Lesson has many of the characters of an evangelical sermonette and is consequently read with great pleasure and profit by many who cannot attend the preaching service.

Subscription Rates to Sunday Schools and Churches

per scholar per quarter—i. e. for a 13 weeks trial—Eight cents each scholar; for ONE YEAR—52 weeks—30 cents per scholar (in packages of six or more copies to one address).

Subscription form with fields for Name, Address, Remitter's Name, and a coupon for S.S. Coupon. Includes text: "We would also appreciate on a separate piece of paper the names and addresses of your pastor and superintendent; also the name and denomination of your church."

FARMERS MARKETS

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE EGG AND POULTRY MARKET REPORT

Following is the Dominion Department of Agriculture Egg and Poultry Market's Report for Current Week:-

Table with columns: Market, Specials, Extras, No. 1's, No. 2's. Rows include Western Ontario, Central Ontario, Eastern Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, and Retail Prices to Consumers for Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw & Regina, Ottawa, Charlottetown, and Vancouver.

POULTRY.

Table with columns: Market, Broilers, Chickens, 4 & up, Fowl 3, Fowl 2 1/2, Roosters, Ducklings, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. Rows include Live Poultry Quotations, Wholesale and Dressed Poultry Quotations for Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, and Buffalo.

have always been liked by their Canadian neighbors because of their desire to become Canadianized as speedily as possible. The Socialistic Finns are serving their own interests and the country's by resolving to turn over a new leaf and play a fuller part in Canadian national life.

A JEWISH DIVISION. (New York "Globe.")

Glorious is the story the censor has allowed to come through concerning a battalion of the Seventy-seventh Division—a Yaphank division, an east side division, and, to be more explicit, a Yiddish division.

For four days it was cut off and surrounded in the sombre thickets of the Argonne. When enveloped, all the accepted rules of the war game required capitulation. Captured American prisoners, blinded so that they could not observe, was sent from German headquarters across the American lines. A note told the trapped battalion of the plight it was in—a condition of which it was sadly aware. Good treatment was promised if resistance ceased and extinction threatened if it continued.

(New York "Evening Post.")

Blacker discredit was Thursday afternoon brought on American newspapers than by any event in the memory of the oldest journalist. It is all very fine to rush out in ordinary times with sensational but unverified dispatches, in order to snatch a few more pennies from credulous folk. But to deceive the public and purvey false news in reference to one of the most momentous events in the history of the world—this is nothing short of an offence against public morals, as well as a violation of professional ethics, which ought to be severely punished.

We speak of the gross offence of the United Press, but we should speak just as strongly of the Associated Press if it had been capable of such criminal trifling with the public. Take the original story and the later late defence of the United Press. On its face, the Paris despatch was inherently improbable. It was inconsistent with what we knew about the journey of the German Commissioners to Marshal Foch.

THE FINNS IN CANADA. (Toronto "Globe.") The attitude of the Finnish people in Canada, excepting the non-Socialistic minority, left much to be desired in the early stages of the war. It was not expected they would be demonstratively pro-ally when one of the Allies was Russia the oppressor of their country.

The majority of the Canadian Finns belong to the Social Democratic party of Canada, which aims at achieving State Socialism by constitutional means. The party was included in the Federal Government's recent prescription, probably by a misunderstanding of its methods and objects. To illegalize a party which seeks to attain its ends only by converting the majority of the people to its views is plainly an act of injustice, in peace-time or war-time.

The press, as we say, has a duty to perform respecting this outrage, but has not the public also? Will our easygoing people simply pass it off as merely one more item of newspaper irrelevancy, and laugh at the next tale offered to the gullible? All that we can say is that if readers of the papers who got this blow on the head are not roused by it to protest, and to resolve to distinguish between the journalism that strives to be accurate, and that which does not care a straw what it prints, so long as it sells, what will continue to be cheated by unscrupulous newspapers. And, in our opinion, they will deserve to be cheated. What ought to follow is some kind of organized and visible public protest to bring it sharp-



Jack Canuck—Storekeeper

JACK Canuck is running an immense produce business these days.

He has millions of bushels of grain; boat loads of flour; vast herds of cattle, sheep and pigs; butter, cheese and poultry and other food supplies by the trainload.

The customers at his counter are Great Britain, France and Italy, whose credit is unquestionable, but who are just now short of cash. So Jack Canuck in order to sell his goods must give his customers credit until the war is won.

It is just the same situation that confronts every storekeeper who gives

farmers credit until their crops are harvested.

So Jack Canuck borrows money on Victory Bonds in order to give credit to his customers.

He pays good interest on Victory Bonds. He offers as security all Canada and everything contained therein.

By issuing Victory Bonds Jack Canuck keeps his big business going—and all the money he borrows from Canadians he spends in Canada.

We must buy Victory Bonds in order that the business of Jack Canuck shall remain prosperous and healthy.

We must buy Victory Bonds in order that our brave and gallant army shall have food, clothing and ammunition to win complete Victory over the enemies of our country.

Buy Victory Bonds so that Jack Canuck can continue to give credit to his customers

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

PRESS OPINIONS

A WORD TO THE WISE. (Vancouver "Daily World.") So acute is the paper shortage becoming all over the world that

TOO LATE TO GLASSIFY

POULTRY LEGHORNS. VIGOROUS COCKERELS FROM AMERICA'S best winter layers. Fertilized 254-egg strain White Leghorns, \$2.50. W. W. GILBERT, Hanover, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ALL KINDS OF DAIRY and mixed farms and fruit lands. For particulars write to FRANK LESTER, Salmon Arm, British Columbia. 46 C

SONGS

While they last, we will supply to readers of the "Weekly Witness" any of the following 80 SONGS, complete words and music, for 10c per copy 16 songs for 50c, or 12 for \$1.00. They are all clearly printed on good paper and have hitherto sold at much higher prices. ORDER QUICKLY as stock is limited: "Canada For Me," "When the World Has Peace Again," "The Soldier's Farewell," "I Have a Secret to Tell," "The Union Jack," "Our Empire's Flag," "Britannia We're With You," "All of the Motherland," "Canada Fall In," "We'll Never Let the Old Flag Fall," "Fill You Return," "Fill Belgium's Wounds Are Righted," "Little Girl in Belgium," "Memories of Home," "We'll Tame the Wilds of the Land of the Maple Leaf," "Our Golden Land," "The Call of Empire."

THE ANGLO-CANADIAN MUSIC CO.

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STUDY AT HOME

NEVER in the history of Canada has the demand been so great for the salaries so good as now, for young men and women well trained in book-keeping or stenography. Our mail courses offer an exceptional opportunity to those unable to leave home this winter.

Write for particulars regarding the course you wish to take. DOMINION BUSINESS COLLEGE, LIMITED 357 College Street, Toronto. J. V. MITCHELL, B.A., Principal.



R. T. HOLMAN, Ltd., Summerside, P.E.I. "When writing advertisements please mention this paper."

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We will supply them. Make your relatives and friends happy this Xmas by gifts of real value and usefulness. You can do it without cost to yourself if you adopt our plan. Choose your gifts from the handsome premiums illustrated here. They are given for selling our goods, amounts as listed. Monogram Watch, \$5.00. Pearl Handled Bottle, 3.50. Silver Plated Shakers, 2.00. 1/2 doz. Silver Tea spoons, 4.00. HOW TO GET THEM. Send us a letter or postcard right away for a supply of our famous Oligographs and Xmas and New Year Postcards. Be sure to specify which you want. The Oligographs sell best at 15c each; store sell them at 50c. Your friends will want to buy our postcards as soon as you show them. Send that letter or card now and get your Xmas gifts this easy way.

COLONIAL ART CO. Dept. X, Toronto

ly home to the pockets—we speak not of their consciences—of dishonorable papers that their impostures and their frauds do not pay.

CONTRIBUTED VERSE

OUR ARMOUR.

Stand with your face to the foe that attacks you. Equipped and strengthened with might from above. Clothed in the armour our King has provided. Led by His Son, who has bound us with love. Gird on His truth, let no false step be taken; Breastplate of righteousness fasten secure; No suit have we meet to enter God's service. Jesus' robe clothes us in uniform pure. Shod with the Gospel of peace let our feet tread Paths made so straight by suffering Divine. Over the stony way His torn feet travelled. Carrying burdens, all your share and mine. Lift aloft faith's strong shield darts swift are flying. Wiles of our strong foe best you and me; Cover your head with Salvation's safe helmet. Purchased by Jesus, so full and so free.

Buckle on sword the true Word our Commander. Reveals to us by His Spirit, our guide. Pointing and counselling how we should follow. Safe to Pleasure Haven, we march by His side. Watch upon prayer making strong supplication. To our Defender, who justifies right; Claiming the promises gave to His followers. We'll more than conquer through our Captain's might. Mrs. MARY SLOANE GEDDES. The "Mansie," Ailsa Braig, Ont.

With the second week of the Victory Loan campaign over, the figures officially reported to the business committee show that Canada has exceeded by several millions the original authorization of \$200,000,000. The records show \$312,236,100 to the Dominion's credit, or \$112,236,100 more than had been subscribed for the same period last year. Of the total Ontario contributed \$188,878,950, more than half.

The Victory Parade held in Montreal on Monday was one of the most magnificent spectacles ever witnessed in the city. Besides the five principal German armistice delegates, the others in the German party were Majors Dusterberg, Brinckmann, Kriebel, von Boettcher and Baron von Lersner. The naval terms of the thirty days' armistice with Germany provide for the surrender of 160 submarines, fifty destroyers, six battle cruisers, ten battleships, and eight light cruisers.

Pending the outcome of the protest by the Press Association against the new price of paper as fixed by the Paper Controller we are still allowing the following rates to stand. But they may have to be advanced any week.

In the meantime subscriptions will be accepted at these rates if posted before the issue announcing new rates reaches the reader.

SPECIAL OFFERS

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS. One Renewal Subscription, \$1.50. One Renewal and one New Subscription to the "Witness," both for only 2.00. One "two" Subscriptions "all three for only 2.41. One "three" " " "four" for only 2.84.

By acting promptly you therefore secure for yourself and friends the lowest rates. We have no professional agents on the road. We prefer to give all advantages to our subscribers and friends, and hundreds and thousands of them show their appreciation by introducing the

"Witness" to their friends and so extending its circulation. The way costs of publication are increasing we predict that every publisher who does not get the support of injurious advertising or selfish interest for one or other of his publications will again have to raise his rates. It seems probable that the price of the "Witness" may have to be \$2.00 a year. Meanwhile we are "hugging" the present price and will not raise it unless we have to do so. We certainly will not raise it for the mere purpose of making a profit. And here is a strange thing. So long as a circulation is increasing rapidly reduced rates are actually not only possible but good business. And that for the simple reason that an extra subscription costs merely the additional cost of the white paper and presswork, wrapping, mailing, etc., of this individual copy. It does not add one iota to the heavy general expenses of publication. And since a large percentage of new subscribers become permanent subscribers it pays to reduce the rate for the introductory year, counting that in future years many of the new subscribers will become FULLY SUSTAINING SUBSCRIBERS. But since we make these special offers to new subscribers we extend them to such of our old friends as secure the

LETTERS FROM READERS (Continued from Page 16.) "EAT MORE FISH!"

(To the Editor of the "Witness.") Sir.—The City Council would consider it a favor if you could publish the enclosed article on salmon, written by Mr. H. H. Browne, of this city.

A. J. BECK, City Clerk. Albern, B.C., October 30th, 1918. The value of co-ordination in food control is the subject of frequent appeals to the citizens of Canada by the Food Board. The arguments are irresistible, and consequently much overlapping and waste motion have been eliminated from the local conservation bodies throughout the land.

On the 22nd June last the City Council and the League each addressed an appeal to the B. C. Committee of the Canada Food Board for a temporary relaxation of the rule against taking salmon in the Somass River, which flows through the town. The sockeye salmon are then on their way to their spawning grounds in Sprout Lake, but are not yet ready to spawn.

The League wrote, in part, as follows, to the chairman in Victoria:

Letter to Food Board. "Sir.—The Food Board is constantly urging us to eat more fish, and less meat. Both as a league for conserving food and as individuals we do our best to follow the injunction. It is not very hard to obey. We are not a rich community, and with beef at 40 cents a pound and salmon at 25 cents, both are on the forbidden list.

"But once a year, for a few weeks, when the salmon are running, those of us who can, eat more fish, by killing a few for home consumption. We do not pay for these, which is against the law. But we take such a few, that if it were not for the hoarding of an occasional 'hog,' we would be unmoaned. We deplore this, because it has incited the fishery officials to interfere, and give public notice forbidding the taking of salmon by any means whatever, under threat of prosecution. That means that the citizen who takes a fish by skill, good luck or accident, or, indeed, by any other means than cash, is liable to

Your Tea-Pot—

will prove that an infusion is "Just Right" and in every way dependable.



Black, Mixed or Natural Green - "Try a Packet"

fine or imprisonment. He is a poacher. "It is not pretended the fish have been wasted by the hogs; they have undoubtedly replaced an equivalent amount of beef. But it is claimed the fourth year of this war is no time for the tape administration of class privileges. No one can pretend, either, that the few fish taken by us is harmful, and for that matter the 'hog' does no damage, though fishery people will assert either that it is or it isn't, according to whose toe it pinches. The canner's argument that the taking of a few hundred fish will have an injurious effect on the future catch may be dismissed as absurd. This is no time to worry about the poor salmon canner in 1922. Let the canners themselves show the fish more mercy before they complain of the "ruinous deprivations" of the hungry citizen. It is both.

"As chairman of the B. C. Committee we feel you sympathize with us, and will move the Board to have this profiteering regulation relaxed or annulled, so that we can eat more fish."

A Concession Wanted.

The notice mentioned above was later amended by adding the words "except angling." It is not pretended the modes of taking fish were legal and proper; that is not the point at all. What we wanted was a "concession" to kill the few fish we needed to replace the beef contributed to the Food Board. This was a simple enough petition, which could have been granted on condition that we promised not to hoard fish, just as we had already promised not to hoard flour and sugar. Instead, however, of referring our appeal to Ottawa, the B. C. Committee invited the Inspector of Fisheries at Nanaimo to attend to us. Rebuffed!

Now if the Departments at Ottawa were properly co-ordinated, Mr. H. R. Thomson could step over to Mr. Found's office (or telephone) and persuade the Deputy Minister of Fisheries that the request, while very irregular, ought to be granted, because of his very great need to shift the con-

sumption of beef to fish, which we had in such abundance. He could have explained further that the success of his "Eat More Fish" campaign would greatly stimulate the fish industry on both oceans and all the lakes, which was itself a worthy object. The chief of the Fishery Department would be startled to the heart by the manner of this request, but being an intelligent man, he would recognize the anomalous position a refusal would create for the Food Controller, and would instruct the local inspector to allow the good people of Alberni to take the handful of fish they required.

Protecting the Spawning Grounds.

But no such friendly conference took place (we may suppose), as the B. C. Committee replied, 3rd July, as follows:

"In reply to your letter of 22nd ultimo, we understand from Mr. E. G. Taylor, Inspector of Fisheries, Nanaimo, that the order referred to is one of long standing designed by the Department of Marine and Fisheries to protect the spawning grounds. There is no objection on the part of the Department to fish being caught in legal waters, but you will readily understand that without measures being taken to protect the spawning grounds the supply of salmon would soon disappear altogether.

"We are, of course, heartily in accord with your desire to increase the consumption of fish and the saving of meats required for shipment overseas. We understand, however, from Mr. Taylor that there have been no restrictions placed on the use of gill nets in the bay or canal, or indeed any of the waters where fishing is legal when salmon are running, and that it should therefore be possible to obtain what fish are required without encroaching on the spawning grounds."

This refusal caused keen disappointment to all those who hoped to get a few more fish from the river, which was the only place they could catch them without expensive equipment. It is to be remembered that getting the

fish for nothing was an inducement, and nobody was worse off for it. Greed cannot be imputed to us for killing these salmon, though greed is at the root of the refusal of the canners to permit the Inspector to allow us to take the fish in restricted waters. We are permitted to save all the food we can, so long as it does not interfere with trade.

An Order of Long Standing.

So the League, backed by the Council, determined to try again, and on 8th July wrote to the B. C. Committee:

"Dear Sir.—The circumstances being what they are, the League cannot help but express their disappointment that the Board has declined to interfere. They would submit the following points for a further consideration of the subject:

"(1) Our appeal for relaxation of the rule was on the sole ground of conservation, so it is no answer to say the order is one of long standing. We do not care about the long standing order, if it is necessary to improve with age. For instance, there was an old order forbidding the use of more than three lines from a motor boat, which was hypocritically amended about two weeks ago, after the Department at Ottawa (or Nanaimo) had discovered a later order permitting five.

"(2) Mr. Taylor does not object to our fishing in legal waters. Why should he? We do not ask for his permission to exercise an undisputed right. All rights are vested in the people which are not specifically reserved by law. No one has any right of property in these fish.

"(3) If the Inspector knew more about the natural history of the salmon he would not be quite so anxious to insist on our reverence for an ancient order. The rules were very likely made to suit the canners, who would argue that what was good for them was good for the fish. They are maintained to suit the canners, in spite of advanced biological knowledge.

Conservation.

"(4) If the Inspector of Fisheries is so solicitous about the spawning grounds, why does he not protest against the habitual atrocities of 'legal' fishing? It is the enormous waste of organized fishing, and not the few fish taken by private citizens, that threatens the spawning grounds, as everyone must know who has witnessed the efficiency in killing at a modern cannery, run under rules of long standing.

"(5) The protection of sources of supply is the supreme factor in conservation. Are salmon conserved for food, or for the benefit of canneries? Greed is just as impossible in a cannery as it is in a fisherman. It is unthinkable in other businesses of supply in these times. Is it good when we take a fish to eat, and not greed to take a fish to sell?

"(6) There is in operation just now a higher law, conservation, which supersedes, or ought to, the old statutory restrictions. We are told so every day by the Food Board. If we must release certain articles of food for shipment overseas, and if substitutes in plenty are at hand, and if it is conceded that we must still eat, then the substitutes must be freed from restraint. We have no particular desire to increase the consumption of fish—people can't afford to at the price—but we are really anxious to save meat, and we are actually doing it.

"(7) Alberni is on tidal water, but we are forbidden to take salmon, we are too poor to buy it, so we do without it, just as for another reason we do without meat. Bureaucracy is strangling food control."

Information Wanted.

A few days later the Committee, while continuing its embargo, seemed to be impressed with these arguments, and replied:

"In reply to your letter of 8th inst. we begin to say that, as pointed out in our letter of 3rd inst we consider the protection of the spawning grounds essential to the continuance of a supply of fish, and we think this should not be jeopardized by fishing in those grounds when the salmon are running.

"We are, however, looking into the matter with a view to ascertaining whether anything can be done to meet the request of your league and shall be glad if you will inform us as to:

(a) The exact location of the fishing ground referred to;

(b) The kind of fish you wish to take;

(c) The methods you wish to use." To this the following memorandum was submitted, 13th July:

"The Committee still begs the question. We are all agreed that the spawning grounds must be protected. No one in Alberni is seeking to injure them. Our contention is extremely simple. We wish to help the Food Board; we propose nothing injurious to the industry; we consider the Board's interests to be paramount; and we look to the Board to assist the consumer in a reciprocal manner.

"Every fish caught by the canners, or anybody else for that matter, jeopardizes the spawning grounds. If fishery officials contend that the economic limit of killing is reached and exceed the limit of the canners, then they have some excuse to forbid the private citizen killing a salmon, but they surely have not the impudence to assert this. The canners do not exceed the economic limit, because the officials are too zealous to permit it; therefore they are within this limit, and the few fish taken out of this run by our patient and paltry endeavors can have no appreciable effect. We suffer from the jealousy of both, the one for their monopoly, the other for his red tape.

Location of Fishing Ground.

"Strictly speaking the spawning grounds of the sockeye salmon, which is the species under discussion, are in Sprout Lake and its tributaries. In order to reach the lake the fish ascend the Somass River from its mouth at the head of the Alberni Canal. There is only one obstacle, Sprout Lake Falls, which is below the outlet of the lake, and is not difficult. And here when the run is on the fish are found in thousands, awaiting their opportunity to go over the top. And here, and only here, we can take by angling the few fish we need.

"The run begins in Barkley Sound, where the canneries are, and eventually reaches the lake, only five miles from salt water. The only place we can take fish without expensive equipment is under the falls. "We are asking only that the strict application of a certain rule, entirely

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notice of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c, prepaid. The announcement of a funeral is inserted for 25c extra, and for each extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra, prepaid.

MARRIED.

DONALD-NUGENT.—On August 7th, 1918, at the Mission Bungalow, Ujjain, by the Rev. R. A. King, M.A., F.D., Principal of Indore Christian College, assisted by the Rev. Prof. Yehan Masih of Malwa Theological Seminary, Miss Fannie Reid Nugent, R.A., daughter of Dr. Nugent, B.A., to the Rev. Charles Davidson Donald, B.D., all of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, Ujjain, Central India.

DIED.

WOOD.—On the 28th of October, 1918, at Simcoe, Ont., Myrtle M., youngest daughter of the Rev. J. R. Isaac, and wife of Geo. Wood, Simcoe, Ont., aged 53 years.

within the authority of the local officials, he waived to the extent of giving a tacit permission to take a few fish at the earnest solicitation of the Food Board. It is not contemplated that this permission shall be other than local and temporary.

"If the sinking of ships continues for another twelvemonth all the statistics of Canada which interfere with food conservation will be suspended. It will be 1922 before the fish spawned this year reach maturity, and by that time the big butchers will be hanging out signs to "EAT MORE BEEF."

Resolution by City Council.

As evidence that the League was acting in the true interests of the whole community the City Council unanimously adopted the resolution: "That a vote of thanks be sent to the Alberni Food Saving League for the manner in which they have taken up the matter of taking fish from the river for personal use." At the same time the Council was urging in the proper quarters the repeal of the people, as is shown by the letter of the Inspector of Fisheries here quoted: "NAVAL SERVICE.

Nanaimo, B.C., Aug. 12th. Dear Sir.—Referring further to the correspondence in connection with the above subject (re residents taking fish for food), I now beg to advise you that after careful consideration it has been decided that the future of the fisheries in the district referred to would be jeopardized by according to the request of the Alberni Council. It will be necessary therefore to take the needed steps to prevent such illegal fishing, and assure that the fish in these waters receive adequate protection.

(Signed) EDWARD G. TAYLOR, Inspector of Fisheries.

"Commercializing the Fish."

The memorandum of 13th July moved the British Columbia Committee to refer the whole matter to Ottawa, and in the subjoined reply to it, dated 22nd July, the Superintendent of Fisheries attempts to "shoot" us off the quest by declaring the fish are not for private consumption until they have first been "commercialized" by the canner—a religious rite like baptism or circumcision, presumably.

"The Superintendent of Fisheries advises that Sprout Lake, and Central Lake and the streams flowing thereinto, are the only spawning areas of importance at the head of Alberni and Barkley Sound. These waters will be heavily fished this year. In addition to the fishing previously allowed, authority has been given for fishing to the Canadian Fishing Co. in a portion of the sound, and Effingham Inlet, and the International Fish Co., of which Mr. I. M. Vince is the manager, will be allowed to fish on the eastern side of the lower portion of the Sound.

"The information before this Department indicates that this area will be fished to as great an extent commercially this year as should be permitted, and extraordinary arrangements have been made to protect the different spawning areas, and to keep track of the conditions that may obtain on the spawning grounds.

"In these circumstances I do not think it would be in the permanent interest of the residents themselves or any of the others interested to allow fishing of the character suggested.

"The 'Naval Department' is, of course, in control of the situation, and in view of the necessity for protection to these spawning grounds we think there is no chance of them allowing fish to be caught up the river in the way suggested."

The League's Report.

The committee seem to think their letter will put an end to this very inconvenient agitation, but the rebellious league is not to be put off with so flimsy an excuse as that. There are enough fish to supply the two new canneries there are enough and to spare for the League. And so, on August 5th, they retort somewhat indignantly to the letter quoted above:

"Dear Sir.—The League wishes to express its profound regret that the Board has seen fit to make things so hard for them. We think the canner people are selfish and unpatriotic to insist on their 'rights' just now, especially as we do not sell the fish we catch, and we want such a few.

"The following memorandum was adopted at the last meeting: "On July 13th the League renewed its pressure on the Food Board to secure permission for a limited taking of salmon for local consumption. To this the Secretary returns a polite but categorical refusal, and warns you to beware of the 'Naval Department,' which would perhaps 'kosh' you if they caught you with a fish which had not paid toll to the dear canners. Very well.

Selling Prices.

"We must not take fish because some person in Barkley Sound wants them. This person prevents the fish from reaching the spawning grounds by paying a fisherman 9 cents a pound for it, after he has sold it to our local fishmonger for 20 cents a lb., who in turn sells it to us for 25 cents a lb.; or if he elects to can it, and then sell it to the Canada Food Board for 25 cents a lb.

TRAPPERS! IT'S FREE! WITHOUT OBLIGATION SEND ME "The Shubert Shipper" and keep me posted on Raw Fur Market conditions during the Fur Season of 1918-1919.

"This is the same person who used to put up a case of salmon for \$5.00 and sell it around \$6.00. Now, although he pays three times as much for his fish, and half as much again for labor and material, making the case cost \$3.00, he can sell it for \$5.00. It is quite easy to see this poor person needs the assistance of the Food Board to tide him over these hard times. He should worry about the run in 1922, not us, but he doesn't.

"A Lot of Twaddle."

"How much have the canners contributed to the war anyhow? The other day in the states the Horlick Milk Co. was fined \$25,000 for hoarding flour, which they paid with the factory products. How many does Barkley Sound contribute to the Food Board for their lenience in overlooking consumer waste at the canneries? Considering that practically every pound of foodstuffs the Board has sent overseas is the gift of little consumers like us, it seems ungrateful for the Board to refuse help to their modest associates, and should, in this case, pain off on them, instead of a true explanation, a lot of twaddle concocted in a fishery office, every bit of which had been foreseen and answered in previous correspondence.

"It has been stated on the highest authority that the Board depended upon popularity for success, and under the voluntary system of conservation this must be so, yet on all sides we read criticisms of the callous indifference of the Board to the effect of their policies upon the contributors. Of course the fact is the Board is engaged upon a patriotic and necessary business, and being a patriotic people we give willingly, and being British to boot we resent a little this thankless demand.

Here the matter rested till the arrival at the City Hall of the Naval Service injunction already referred to. And here probably the whole discussion would have stopped if the attention of the council had not been drawn to an item in the Nanaimo 'Free Press,' which exhibited in a strong light the contention of the League that protection of the spawning grounds was a matter of regulation on the fishing grounds, and that the few fish taken by citizens in the river was a negligible quantity. The clipping is from the issue of August 17th.

"Wanton Waste."

"Eat fish and send the meat to the boys over there," is a slogan that the government has spread broadcast during the war. The masses are living up to that slogan to the best of their ability, but the government officials who have charge of the issuance of fishing and cannery licenses in British Columbia waters, have failed to adjust things so that all the fish caught in these waters can be sold on the public market.

"Last week 31,000 salmon were caught by fishermen in Masset Inlet, and had to be dumped overboard because one cannery—the Wallace Fisheries—could not handle them. This company has the cannery rights for a territory of forty miles from the particular spot where the salmon were caught. Many attempts have been made by various parties to get cannery licenses in this district, but the gang who are in charge of the issuance of licenses, refuses to allow anybody to butt in on the preserves of the Wallace Fisheries.

"The same condition of affairs exists all over this coast, and there is not the least doubt but what enough fish is destroyed every week to feed the population of British Columbia one day per week. It is a beautiful condition of affairs, to say the least, but there is no hope of having adjusted until some time as the public take a greater and saner interest in government affairs."

Demand for Publicity.

This clipping was accompanied by a letter from the League which provoked a discussion in the Council, all the aldermen taking part, and resulted in a decision to give as great publicity as possible to this scandalous occurrence, in the hope that a more vigorous inspection might prevent in future such enormous waste.

"Dear Sir.—In connection with the refusal of the Inspector of Fisheries to permit citizens to take a few salmon for domestic consumption the League would draw attention to the enclosed clipping from the Nanaimo 'Free Press' of 17th inst: "This incident at Masset Inlet proclaims in an unmistakable manner two things:— (1) The culpable sickness of the Fisheries Protection Service; (2) The contemptuous indifference of the Wallace Fisheries Limited, for the order of the Canada Food Board against waste of food, dated March 12th, 1918."

CHEER HIM UP FOR CHRISTMAS

You Cannot Go—Send Your Photo. A handsome Overseas Photo Case is just the thing to hold your photo. Can be carried in the pocket and is a continual reminder of the dear ones at home. Made of best quality book-binders fabric, strong and durable, with celluloid fronts. Size 6 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches open. Sent postpaid to any place in Canada on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Case for single photo 15 cents. Special price for quantities. THE DAVID NOVELTY CO. (Reg'd.) 212-214 Mappin Building. MONTREAL - - - CANADA

waste of 31,000 salmon (over 100 tons of precious food) and nearly enough fish to fill 3,000 cases, which he could have ordered to be sold in open market at Prince Rupert, only a few hours sail distant from Masset. Or he could have ordered the fishermen not to go out, if the cannery was overstocked.

"The Wallace Fisheries could not handle this catch, and they saw to it that no one else should. They wasted more fish that day than British Columbia buys in a whole year. It seems that every person in this province could have had a big fish dinner to-morrow if the Wallace Fisheries were not such damned hogs. They were not such damned hogs. They must have paid about \$15,000 for that little trick, but that is poor consolation for us.

"And we are refused a single fish, even to help the Food Board. They protest about jeopardizing the spawning grounds. "Oh, we must be so careful about the spawning grounds," when we claim a few hundred fish to help us feed the army, and at the same time allow 31,000 fish to be destroyed in one hour, and so far as we have heard, with never a yelp out of the Fisheries Department."

"If any excuse is ever offered for this last stupidity it will not be until after the fishing season is closed. And here, gentlemen of the jury, we rest our case.

"THE THREE-FOLD SECRET OF THE HOLY SPIRIT."

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir.—This is a charmingly-written little book of 123 pp., and makes delightful reading for any sincere inquirer after the truth in regard to this important subject as treated of in the Holy Scriptures. I think no earnest Christian can read this clear, convincing and thoroughly Scriptural presentation of the precious doctrine of His incoming fulness and constant abiding, without being reaily profited thereby.

And the best of it is that the book and the gracious gift of which it treats are both offered "without money and without price." They can both be had for the asking. In regard to the latter, see Luke 11:13, and for a request for a free copy, to the Silver Publishing Company, 1013 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Pa., U.S.A.

I hope, Mr. Editor, that very many of your readers will do so, and thus obtain this excellent treatise, and a comforting tract or booklet entitled, "The True Shepherd," which accompanies each book. JAMES LAWSON, Valleyfield, Nov. 8, 1918.

FALL OF THE GRAND DUKES.

Copenhagen, Nov. 11.—The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated, according to despatches from Hamburg. A government for Mecklenburg has been formed by a Workers' and Soldiers' Council.

King Friedrich Auguste of Saxony has been dethroned. Heese-Darmstadt has declared itself a free Socialist republic, until a German republic is established. Amsterdam, Nov. 11.—The Workers' and Soldiers' Council of Frankfurt (a free city) have decided to form a republic. They control Mannheim, Chemnitz, Nuremberg, Emmerich, Oldenburg and Gladbach.

FIGHTING IN WARSAW.

Amsterdam, Nov. 11.—Street fighting is taking place in Warsaw, the capital of Poland. The railway station there has been occupied by Polish forces, who have refused the German troops in the city permission to pass through Polish territory.



How Many Crowns for Your Honor Flag?

Of course every city, town and district will earn its Honor Flag.

But how about the crowns?

For every twenty-five per cent. in excess of its quota, each city, town and district will be entitled to add a crown to its flag.

Can you do fifty per cent. better than your quota—that means two crowns for your Honor Flag.

But double your quota and it means four crowns.

Hang a Flag in your hall, that for years to come will show that your city, town or district did better than well—

That it was a real factor in the huge success of CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN 1918.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

SMILES

A Careful Irishman.

At the close of a lecture on the care of arms the usual questions were asked, and the first question was put to an Irishman.

"Now, Private Casey, what would be the first thing you'd do in cleaning your rifle?"

"Shure, sorr, I'd look at the number."

"Look at the number of your rifle? What has its number to do with cleaning it?" asked the instructing officer.

"I'm afraid you've not been listening to me, Casey."

"Well, sorr, I'd look at the number to make sure 'twas me own rifle I was a cleanin' of."

A Hard World.

That life-long social worker on behalf of women and children, Lady Henry Somerset, tells a quaint story of a little maid of seven summers, who, tired with play, sat with folded hands gazing fixedly at the fire. Looking up finally with a thoughtful expression on her face, she said:—"Mamma, if I get married when I grow up, will I have a husband like papa?"

The mother turned, looked down into the earnest eyes and answered, with a smile:—"Why, yes, dear; if you get married you will have a husband like papa."

"And if I don't get married, will I be an o. maid like Aunt Nellie?"

"Yes, dear; you would be an old maid," answered the mother, laughing at the queer question. "But whatever put such thoughts into that little head?"

"But the child didn't laugh. She only looked grave and said dejectedly:—"Well, it's a pretty tough world for us women, isn't it?"

Discontented Artist.

"I don't like that auctioneer's line of talk," declared the artist testily.

"What's wrong?"

"Picture after picture of mine he puts up. And what does he say? 'Start it at \$10, good people. You can't go wrong. The frame is worth that.'"

Colonel—You idiot! Instead of addressing this letter to "The Intelligence Officer," you've written "Intelligent Officer." There's no such person in the Army!



"Why don't you play with your train, Bobby?"
"I can't—don't you know there's a railway strike on!"
—London "Opinion."

Spelling His Name.

"Spell your name!" said a Magistrate to a witness. The witness began: "O, double T, I, double U, E, double L, double—"

"Wait!" ordered the clerk. "Begin again."

The witness replied: "O, double T, I, double U, E, double L, double U, double O—"

"Be careful," said the clerk, "if you indulge in frivolity here you may be committed for contempt of court."

"What is your name?" asked the Magistrate. "My name, your Worship, is Ottwell Wood, and I spell it O, double T, I, double U, E, double L, double U, double O, D."

"How long will my steak be, wait."

"About six inches, sir."

We like to read over this old joke, it recalls such pleasant memories. The answer to-day would be 2 1/2 inches.

Smart Capture.

Inquisitive Stranger (to constable): "I understand that the measles broke out here recently?"

Constable (proudly): "Yes; but our head constable caught 'em."

Insurance.

"I want to take out a policy."

"Life, fire or marine?" drawled the clerk.

"All three; I'm goin' fer a stoker in the navy."

No Particular Hurry.

Passenger—I say, conductor, doesn't your bus ever go any faster than this?

Conductor—If you ain't satisfied you can get aht an' walk.

Passenger—Oh, I'm not in such a hurry as all that, you know.

"All Men are Liars."

Little Jack Smith's Sunday school teacher, after a lesson on Ananias and Sapphira, asked, "Why is not everybody who tells a lie struck dead?"

Little Jack answered gravely, "Cause there wouldn't be anybody left."

A Medieval Setting.

"Why did you put up your city hall to look like an ancient castle?"

"Well, the movie people pay a good bit of taxes here and they said it would be a great help in filming medieval scenes."

THE FLAG OF FRANCE

In an interesting article describing the victory flags that grace the streets of Montreal, Col. J. C. O. Mack writes in the "Gazette":

"Almost every nation has several flags, each adapted to its special use. For instance, we find the sovereign with his standard, the president with his own particular flag, a jack flown by ships of war, an ensign, a merchant flag for use of merchant ships, an admiral's flag, and so on.

Improper Use of Flags.

Often, however, for purposes of decoration, or through lack of exact knowledge of the subject the proper uses of the different flags are disregarded. Thus we find the merchant flag of Canada (usually wrongly made with), gracing some mammoth building regardless of the fact that it is purely a sea flag. It is not the national flag of Canada, but denotes only that the vessel bearing it is registered in the Dominion.

France's national flag, which is used for almost all purposes is, as all know, composed of one red, one white and one blue vertical stripe reading towards the staff from what is technically called the "fly." The President's flag is the same, with the addition of his initials in gold on the white stripe. Although it is generally supposed that the stripes are of equal width, as a matter of fact, it is not so. The correct proportions are blue thirty, white thirty-three, and red thirty-seven percent of the length of the flag.

Origin Of The Tricolor.

"There are several stories of the origin of the Tricolor. The most authentic is that after the taking of the Bastille, Lafayette, appointed by acclamation commander-in-chief of the National Guard, devised for it a flag and cockade composed of three colors—white (of the Royal drapeau blanc), combined with red and blue, long the colors of the city of Paris, composing an ensign which as Lafayette himself said, 'devant faire le tour du monde.'

"When Henry the Third of France, himself a Protestant, came to the throne in 1574, he adopted the white Huguenot flag, and its use was continued by Henry the Fourth, the first of the House of Bourbon. Under this white ensign Cartier sailed to explore Canada, and it flew from the flagship of Admiral DeGrasse off Yorktown when his victory so materially contributed to the success of the American Revolutionary War. The 'drapeau blanc' is not to be confused with the Royal Arms which consisted of a blue shield covered originally with innumerable fleurs-de-lys of gold. About 1365, the number of fleurs-de-lys was reduced to three.

The "Chape de Martin."

"While admitting that the white in the Tricolor commemorates the Bourbon dynasty, some maintain that the blue is derived from the 'chape de Martin' and the red from the famous 'oriflamme' of France. In the famous records we read of the Franks fighting under the plain blue flag of St. Martin, supposed to be a part of the cape which he divided with a beggar at Amiens. It was in the keeping of the monks of Marmoutier and the Counts of Anjou claimed the right to bear it in battle. It was the 'chape' that Clovis carried in 507 A.D., when he overthrew Alaric, and it waved over Charlemagne's forces at Narbonne.

"When Paris became the seat of government, St. Denis, the local saint, was held in high esteem. So it came about that the scarlet flag, the oriflamme of the Abbey Church of St. Denis, gradually superseded the blue 'chape de Martin.' St. Denis, too, became the battle cry of the French. Philippe Mouskes, in his Chronicle of France, refers thus to the red flag:—

"Si a falt bailler esraument
L'oriflamme de Saint Denise."

At Agincourt.

When the oriflamme was unfurled it denoted the presence of the sovereign, who, when he went to war, himself took the flag from the altar after a solemn service. It is believed that the only time when this flag was raised in absence of the King was at the battle of Agincourt in 1415. This was its last appearance in battle and the banner was taken prisoner and died of his wounds. During the first and second empires the Tricolor became the Imperial Standard. In the centre of the white stripe the eagle was placed and the flag was richly powdered with bees. On the restoration of the Bourbons in 1814 the white flag was again adopted, to be used until France was once more a republic.

RETRALIATE FOR CONDUCT OF MILITARY POLICE.

Charging that members of the military police abused the citizens, damaged telephone wires to prevent the spreading of the news of their arrival, charging also that some of the military police destroyed exemption papers carried by certain young men in the parish, a large number of citizens at Ste. Anne de Beaupre on Wednesday notified the collectors of the Victory Loan to cancel their respective subscriptions.

They say that this is their only means of showing their disapproval of the conduct of the military police and that it is possibly the only way for them to obtain a redress of what they claim is a misdemeanor on the part of the military police.

VERSAILLES

Place of Stirling History Where Allied Council Was Held

The historical significance of the Conference of the Allied nations which has been going on at Versailles cannot be dissociated from the place itself.

Versailles is known to tourists as the pleasure place of the Bourbons, and those who have visited the beautiful spot with guide books in hand have been duly impressed with its historic associations, but how many of us really appreciate the special fitness of Versailles as the meeting ground for the Allied commanders and statesmen who were to decide the question of the conditions under which the greatest of wars should end?

Where Wars were Settled.

Versailles is a "quiet place of calm counsel" where the destiny of Europe has been discussed more than once. It is more than a meeting place for settling wars. Other things of moment have happened there. It is especially notable that the events which culminated in the present war and the defeat of the Hohenzollerns had their beginning at Versailles, and after completing a great cycle have come back to the valued halls of Versailles for final settlement.

One may start the sequence of events anywhere. Democracy in Europe, which is now celebrating its complete triumph had its first significant manifestations at Versailles. At the banquet of the Gardes du Corps on October 2, 1789, the toasts started the riots that drove Louis XVI. and the royal family from Versailles to their ultimate fate on the guillotine.

First National Assembly.

The First National Assembly met there, and when the revolution first stirred Paris the cry that was taken up was "On to Versailles!" Again and again the interest shifted from Versailles to Paris and back.

On the Tennis Court, in 1789, the States General took its solemn oath not to adjourn until France had a constitution. Napoleon neglected Versailles, and Louis XVIII. and Charles could not bring themselves to revive the royal glory of a place that had cradled republicanism. Louis Philippe restored the ancient splendor of the second capital of France, but only for the rabble to enjoy. Before that, as General Foy might remind Field Marshal Haig as they stroll around the Grand Trianon, the United States and Great Britain began the approach to their present open alliance against militarism in 1787 by signing the armistice preliminary to peace at Versailles.

German Headquarters.

After all, however, the most direct relation between the past and present of Versailles springs from the fact that it was here, on January 18, 1871, that the King of Prussia became German Emperor. In the famous Glass Gallery of Mansart, overloaded with ornamentation, the King of Prussia surrounded himself with the German rulers and brought into existence the Prussianized Germany that was to have a mad existence of nearly fifty years. For a year Versailles had been the headquarters of the German armies besieging Paris, and after a shameful peace had been forced upon France the last act of the Bismarck drama took place in the Glass Gallery.

A New Day has Dawned.

Another day has dawned at Versailles. The Hohenzollern power that began there is to be ended by the conference of plain men and brave soldiers who are passing sentence upon all the German crimes since 1870. France's two lost provinces are to be restored by the action of that conference, and France is again to displace an unworthy Germany as the dominant continental power. Furthermore, Versailles is to be the starting place for that new world order that is to put an end to the old diplomacy, the old war madness and the old tyranny of kings that are symbolized by the ancient trappings of the place. The affairs of nations are to be taken out of the dusty halls of royal origin and settled in the sunlight of the beautiful garden of Versailles, where nature has had a freer hand. With all her splendid past Versailles present means far more for human freedom. It is the birthplace of the new understanding that is to bring a lasting peace to all peoples.

VICTORY LOAN AT HALF-TIME

Half time on the 1918 Victory Loan and the grand totals on Thursday stood at \$22,711,700, as against 1917's figures of \$14,624,800, and this with the last day's figures from all the provinces outside of Ontario not yet reported to headquarters.

Ontario, with returns in from 57 out of 58 canvassing districts, added \$1,356,250 to her figures, placing a total to her credit for the nine days of \$11,245,450, as compared with \$7,482,150 for the same period last year. Included in this figure is a total subscription from the city of Toronto to date of \$41,257,500, of which \$2,305,500 represents to-day's subscriptions. At half-time last year Toronto's total stood at \$4,511,000.

The half-time returns as far as reported for the provinces, apart from Ontario, follow: The Quebec total including \$88,507,950 from the city of Montreal:

British Columbia, \$11,380,200.
Alberta, \$8,568,250.
Saskatchewan, \$5,314,150.
Manitoba, \$14,416,200.
Quebec, \$48,532,200.
New Brunswick, \$4,350,000.
Nova Scotia, \$11,112,200.
Prince Edward Island, \$587,200.

WAR HAS COST CANADA ONE BILLION DOLLARS

The war has cost Canada well over a billion dollars up to date. This comprises accounts which have actually passed through the finance department. It does not include recent overseas expenditure for which accounts have not yet been presented.

War expenditure by the Dominion since August, 1914, has been for the different fiscal years, approximately as follows: 1914-15, \$60,750,000; 1915-16, \$166,197,000; 1916-17, \$306,488,000; 1917-18, \$242,835,000.

Seven months to October 31, 1918, \$169,574,000. Total, \$1,046,844,000.

The expenditure for war purposes last month was \$66,510,000, as compared with \$44,481,000 in October, 1917. It is explained, however, that the figures for last month include some overseas accounts which had been delayed in the mail.

Revenue on consolidated fund accounts continues to increase. Last month it was \$23,481,224, in comparison with \$18,241,155 for October, 1917. During the seven months ending October 31, 1918, revenue was \$164,414,132. This compares with \$145,719,060, the revenue for the equivalent period last year.

GERMANS WANTED WAR SAYS ILLINOIS MAN

Saw Million Men Drilling in Berlin Months Before Hostilities

A New York man, Felix Orman, writing to the "Sun" newspaper gives a number of interesting details about the commencement of the war communicated to him 14 months ago by William Edward Hull, a prominent Illinois business man and politician:

"During the spring and summer of 1914," said Mr. Hull, "I toured through Germany, Austria, Italy and Switzerland. Early in the year I had taken my family and our car over, and later we were joined by some friends. Among these was a Chicago business man, a German born man who had long lived in this country.

Military Activity.

"I noticed in many places in Germany—this was early in the summer of 1914—a vast activity in a military way and also observed a good deal of air activity, fleets of airships, Zeppelins, balloons, etc., being everywhere. One day my German born friend, who understood the language and customs of the people, said to me: 'Ed, there's going to be war.' At that time there had not been a murmur about war, and I was quite surprised.

"War with whom and about what?" I asked. Nothing had been further from my mind than war. "I can see and hear it everywhere," my friend said. "I don't know with whom or about what, but I know what is being said and done everywhere we go means war, and war before long!"

"We were still in Germany eight weeks before the assassination of the royal Austrian couple and the war talk and activity had become very plain. In the environs of Berlin alone there must have been a million soldiers in full equipment drilling daily and at least unofficially mobilized. One day I counted fifteen Zeppelins in the air at one time in a suburb of Berlin.

Murder of the Archduke.

"We motored to Carlsbad and were there when the news of the murder of the Austrian Archduke and his wife came. The news caused no stir. There was much comment and wonder, but people expressed indifference to the fate of Ferdinand and his moribund wife. There was music and dancing in the cafes and hotels, and the common expression was 'What will come next?'

"There was, however, an undercurrent of feeling, for well informed people knew what was going on; they realized that this was the match that would, or at least might, set afire the long pent up ambitions of the Teutonic war lords to start a war which they had planned to give them world domination. The political and educated classes could be seen everywhere whispering or arguing with worried expressions.

War was in the Air.

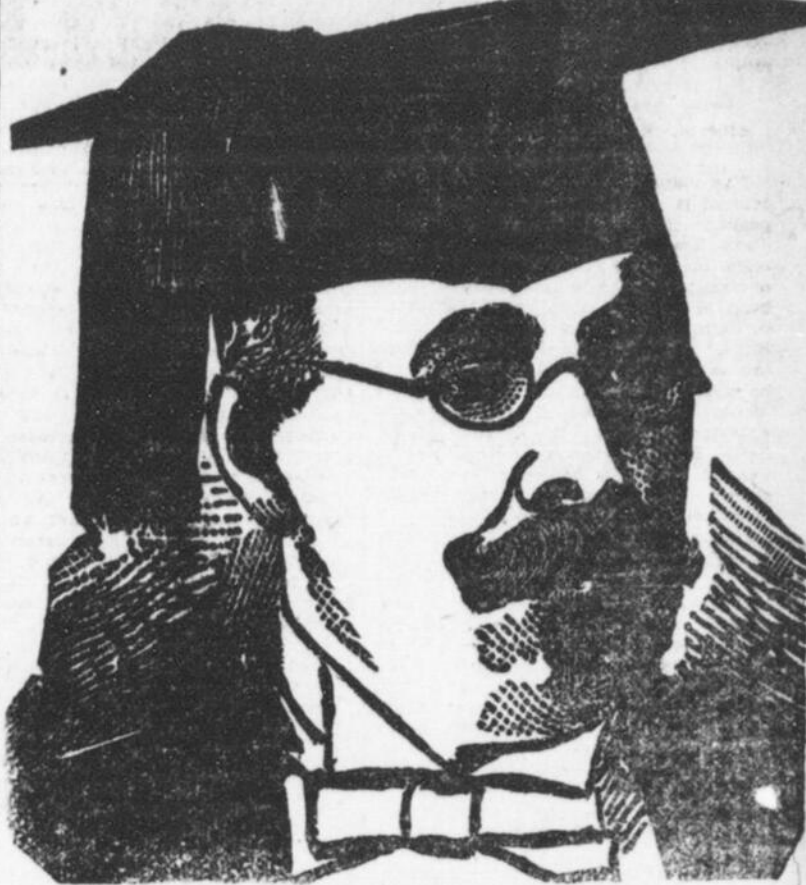
"The situation became tense and I took my family away. We motored into Italy and later went to Switzerland. The more we went about now, the more I saw that the world was fated for a great war. It was in the air. I could not understand German, but my friend could, and his distress was painful to see.

"I remember a trip in a railway carriage from Lake Lugano to Lucerne. There were a number of Prussian officers in the same carriage, and they talked pompously of the war plans. Three Prussian Captains in the same compartment with us engaged my friend in conversation, and they spoke

Good News for Canadians

Health Specialist PROULE

The Great Catarrh Specialist explains HIS METHOD OF TREATMENT



THE GREAT ENGLISH SPECIALIST

Graduate in Medicine and Surgery of Dublin University, formerly Surgeon British Royal West Naval Service.

Has Cured All Forms of Catarrh

Thirty years ago a young but highly honored surgeon in the British Royal Naval Service attended his friends by suddenly leaving, and entering on private practice. That surgeon was the now famous Catarrh Specialist Proule. His brain had early seen in the then new disease, Catarrh, a menace to the life and happiness of the civilized world. While other physicians were neglecting it as unimportant, Specialist Proule studied its nature and the means of cure. He labored in office, hospital and laboratory. He mastered the subject.

As Specialist Proule had foreseen, Catarrh spread with frightful rapidity. Thirty years ago Catarrh was almost unknown. Now no age or sex exempt from it. A simple or chronic, is a cure for it. It is in many cases the forerunner of Consumption. Vital statistics show that deaths from Consumption in this country have increased in the last five years in startling fashion. Altogether too many of these cases have been traced back to Catarrh as their starting point.

Catarrh Specialist Proule, the first to make Catarrh a specialty, has perfected a scientific, constitutional treatment which has cured hundreds and hundreds of cases of Catarrh. Many hundreds of Canadian people, throughout the provinces, bless the day they saw his advertisement fifteen or twenty years ago.

The widely advertised so-called "Catarrh cures" often do more harm than good, by driving the Catarrh germs deeper into the system. Painful stomach disorders and even more serious troubles have thus originated.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane and is curable only through the blood, and by remedies prepared for each case. Medicine that will cure one will often harm another. Specialist Proule's method drives every germ out of the body. It cleans the blood, stops the hawking and spitting, restores the breath, strengthens the eyes, restores the hearing, it purifies and enriches the blood. It invigorates and tones up the entire system. It gives new life, energy, and ambition. The hardships of life seem easier to bear. Work becomes a pleasure. The man feels as if made over. Catarrh Specialist Proule's name is revered as that of a benefactor in thousands of homes. If you have any form of Catarrh, the Specialist certainly invites you to visit him and tell him all about it. It will cost you nothing. He will give you the most valuable

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE

He will diagnose your case without charge and tell you just what to do. Do not delay. In such cases every moment is precious. Do not neglect yourself. Above all do not give yourself wrong treatment. The results may be serious.

CATARRH OF THE HEAD AND THROAT

- The most prevalent form of Catarrh results from neglected colds.
- 1 Do you spit up mucus?
 - 2 Are your eyes watery?
 - 3 Does your nose feel full?
 - 4 Does your nose discharge?
 - 5 Do you sneeze to good effect?
 - 6 Do cramps form in the nose?
 - 7 Do you have pain across the eyes?
 - 8 Does your breath smell offensive?
 - 9 Do you have pain beginning in teeth?
 - 10 Are you having your ears of wax?
 - 11 Do you have a phlegm in the morning?
 - 12 Are there buzzing noises in your ears?
 - 13 Do you have pain across the front of your forehead?
 - 14 Do you feel drooping in back part of throat?

DISEASES OF BRONCHIAL TUBES

When Catarrh of the head and throat is left unchecked it extends down the wind-pipe into the bronchial tubes, and may in time attack the lungs and develop into Catarrh of Consumption.

- 1 Do you take cold easily?
- 2 Do you breathe too quickly?
- 3 Do you raise hoarse coughs?
- 4 Is your voice hoarse and husky?
- 5 Have you a dry, hacking cough?
- 6 Do you feel worn out on rising?
- 7 Do you feel all stuffed up inside?
- 8 Are you gradually losing strength?
- 9 Have you a slight fever in the morning?
- 10 Have you a sense of weight on chest?
- 11 Have you a scratchy feeling in throat?
- 12 Do you cough worse at night and morning?
- 13 Do you get short of breath when walking?

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT



2111 SHOE POLISHES

LIQUIDS AND PASTES. FOR BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES. PRESERVE THE LEATHER.

THE P. S. GALLEY CORPORATION, LIMITED, HAMILTON, CAN.

Prussian Swagger.

"Not more than sixty days, I tell you!" one said, violently gesticulating. These officers spoke good English and addressed much of their conversation to me in our language. Their line of talk was the kind that we have frequently heard quoted since. One said, "It will be quick work getting to Paris—the French, ha! what can they do? It is a dying nation. Then we subdue Russia, a vast country, densely populated, yet, but what ignorance and stupidity!"

"But what about England?" my friend asked, to which one German Captain replied, laughing contemptuously, "Ha, the English fools! They will be impotent! They will do nothing."

"Not many weeks later the German army crossed the Belgian frontier, and one of the ghastliest pages of history was written."

MESSAGE OF GRATITUDE FROM VALENCIENNES.

Thousands of French Hearts Are Attuned in Praise of The Canadians.

To the Canadian corps has fallen the honor of restoring the ancient city of Valenciennes to France, together with 5,000 civilians, and as many more in the adjacent villages, writes J. F. G. Livesey. Compared with Cambrai or even Douai, the town has suffered little.

The Hun has here stayed his hand. Private houses have not been systematically sacked, and any looting done has been by individual soldiers in defiance of stringent orders issued by the German Army Command. Nevertheless, most of the fine statues have been removed from the museum, though some remain addressed to Germany. The City Museum itself has been used as a workshop. Except on the outskirts, where the battle was fierce, the streets have suffered little, but no sooner were the British troops in the city than the enemy began shelling, and some of the shells struck among other buildings, the eastern chapel of the fine Gothic Cathedral. The enemy also laid down a number of gas shells, and one could only travel these narrow streets with continual sneezing and running eyes. It was a new experience for civilians, who improvised masks by soaking handkerchiefs in chemicals.

The enthusiasm of the people was unbounded. Every Canadian soldier was surrounded and embraced. "A bonheur" was the passport with which one walked through these cheering, laughing and weeping groups.

"Tell the people of Canada how grateful we are, how happy we are at this moment. Thousands of French hearts attune themselves in praise of our deliverers." Such is the message of M. Billiet, one of two acting mayors.

Another message addressed by the mayors to the Presidents of the French Republic recounts how fifty months of hard captivity has left Valenciennes undaunted, confident in the heroism of her sons who have fallen on the field of honor and filled with admiration for the victorious armies of the Entente.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

HAVE A BOTTLE READY WHEN NEEDED— and stop the Pain!

When you have an attack of rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, or get a lame back, swollen joints, or sprain—you don't need to suffer. Get the bottle of Hirst's Pain Exterminator and use it according to directions in circular. It stops the pain quickly. Buy a bottle and be ready. Especially effective for relieving sprains, toothache, sore throat and headache. It has been a family friend, 35c a bottle—all dealers—or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, HAMILTON, CANADA

Also makers of HIRST'S Family Salve (9c), and HIRST'S Pectoral Syrup (for Croup, Coughs and Colds).

GILLETT'S LYE

CLEANS—DISINFECTS—USED FOR SOFTENING WATER—FOR MAKING HARD AND SOFT SOAP—FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH CAN.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the words of the following song, entitled "Break the News to Mother," which was asked for in our column, and kindly sent in to us by "E. M." and "A. P."

Break the News to Mother. While the shot and shell were screaming upon the battle field; The boys in blue were fighting their noble fray to shield; Came a cry from their brave captain, "Look, boys! our flag is down; Who'll volunteer to save it from disgrace?"

"I will," a young voice shouted, "I'll bring it back or die. Then sprang into the thickest of the fray; Saved the flag, but gave his young life; all for his country's sake. They brought him back, and softly heard him say:

Chorus: Just break the news to mother. She knows how dear I love her; And let her not wait for me. For I'm not coming home; Just say there is no other Can take the place of mother; Then kiss her dear sweet lips for me, And break the news to her.

A Model Election by Proportional Representation

Calculating The Numbers to be Transferred.

The returning officer's assistants then proceeded to calculate, by a series of rule-of-three sums, how many votes should be transferred to each of the candidates entitled to benefit in the distribution of Mr. Lloyd George's surplus.

Column I. of the table shows the result of the re-sorting of the papers. Mr. Amery was the next preference on 15 papers; Mr. Barnes on 574; Mr. Burt on 1895, and so on; Sir Edward Grey being the next preference on 16,705. This column also shows that the number of non-transferable papers (i.e. papers showing no further preference) was 30. These 30 papers contained valid votes for Mr. Lloyd George and were retained to form part of his "quota."

Column II. of the table shows the result of the re-sorting of the papers. Mr. Amery was the next preference on 15 papers; Mr. Barnes on 574; Mr. Burt on 1895, and so on; Sir Edward Grey being the next preference on 16,705. This column also shows that the number of non-transferable papers (i.e. papers showing no further preference) was 30. These 30 papers contained valid votes for Mr. Lloyd George and were retained to form part of his "quota."

Column III. of the table shows the result of the re-sorting of the papers. Mr. Amery was the next preference on 15 papers; Mr. Barnes on 574; Mr. Burt on 1895, and so on; Sir Edward Grey being the next preference on 16,705. This column also shows that the number of non-transferable papers (i.e. papers showing no further preference) was 30. These 30 papers contained valid votes for Mr. Lloyd George and were retained to form part of his "quota."

DESCRIPTION OF COIN.

E. F. C. N.S. asks.—(1) Can you tell me the name of a coin I have. On one side is Georgius III, and a man's head; on the other side is a crown and two branches and 1813; it is slightly notched. Is it of any value? (2) Can I make any use of a few dry cell batteries?

Ans.—We believe your coin to be a British Guiana penny or halfpenny. It is not worth much above its face value. (2) If your dry cell batteries are not run down you might use them for an electric bell. If they are run down, they are of no more use.

WRECK OF "ASIA" AND "WAUBINO."

J. C. Ont. asks.—A friend is writing a book on Georgian Bay, and asked us particulars about the wreck of the steamers "Waubino" and also the "Asia." We cannot find the clipping you had, and we would be glad if you could give us some help in the matter.

Ans.—Do any of our readers remember anything of the circumstances of the disasters or the date of their occurrence?

CHILD'S MAGAZINE.

G. G. B. N.R. asks.—I notice frequently, in one of your publications, extracts from "Little Folks," a child's magazine. Will you be so good as to give me the name and address of the publishers?

Ans.—The address is "Little Folks" Publishing Co., Salem, Mass.

GENERAL FOCH.

S. M. S. Ont. asks.—Would you please state in your Question and Answer Department if General Foch is a Roman Catholic or a Protestant?

Ans.—General Foch is a Roman Catholic of very liberal views.

THE P.R. ELECTION, 1912.

TRANSFER SHEET.

Transfer of Mr. Lloyd George's Surplus. Number of surplus votes 16793. Number of papers showing a next preference 22748. Surplus 16793. Proportion to be transferred = 22748 / 16793.

Table with 3 columns: I, II, III. Rows for candidates: Amery, Barnes, Burt, Carson, Cecil, Chamberlain, George, Grey, Law, Mond, Redmond, Snowden. Columns show No. of papers transferred, No. of papers retained, and No. of papers marked as next available preference.

Table with 3 columns: I, II, III. Rows for candidates: Amery, Barnes, Burt, Carson, Cecil, Chamberlain, George, Grey, Law, Mond, Redmond, Snowden. Columns show No. of papers transferred, No. of papers retained, and No. of papers marked as next available preference.

Filling The Last Seats.

No other transfer of votes was necessary. Sir Alfred Mond's total was 4202, and even if all of Mr. Chamberlain's and all of Mr. Burt's surplus votes had been transferred to him his total would still have been below that of Mr. Snowden, the candidate immediately above him.

Table with 3 columns: I, II, III. Rows for candidates: Amery, Barnes, Burt, Carson, Cecil, Chamberlain, George, Grey, Law, Mond, Redmond, Snowden. Columns show No. of papers transferred, No. of papers retained, and No. of papers marked as next available preference.

Final Result.

The election resulted in the return of five Ministerialists, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Burt, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Snowden, and of two Unionists, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Chamberlain. The full details are shown in the result sheet. An analysis of the election follows.

Table with 3 columns: I, II, III. Rows for candidates: Amery, Barnes, Burt, Carson, Cecil, Chamberlain, George, Grey, Law, Mond, Redmond, Snowden. Columns show No. of papers transferred, No. of papers retained, and No. of papers marked as next available preference.

Fourth Count.

As Sir Edward Grey's total exceeded...

ed the "quota" the returning officer next proceeded to transfer his surplus votes. His surplus consisted of votes originally given to Mr. Lloyd George, and in making this transfer only the papers transferred to Sir Edward Grey, and not his original papers, were re-examined.

State of The Poll.

Table with 2 columns: Name of Candidate, No. of Votes. Rows: George (5985), Law (5985), Grey (5985), Burt (5421), Chamberlain (5396), Redmond (5321), Snowden (5208), Mond (3680), Carson (2841), Barnes (1748), Cecil (1805), Amery (299).

Fifth Count.—Votes of Lowest Candidates Transferred.

The above table shows three candidates elected with a complete "quota" and nine other candidates, none of whom have obtained the requisite number of votes. The returning officer then proceeded to transfer the votes of the candidates at the bottom of the poll, beginning with the lowest and working upwards. It will be observed that the combined totals of Mr. Amery and Lord Robert Cecil were less than that of Mr. Barnes, the candidate immediately above them. Their votes were accordingly transferred in one operation.

Election of Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Chamberlain's total was by this transfer raised to 6922—a number more than the "quota"—and he was declared elected.

Sixth Count.

Mr. Chamberlain now had a surplus, but a surplus of 107 votes only. This was smaller than the difference between the totals of the two candidates lowest on the poll, Mr. Barnes and Sir Edward Carson, and as its transfer would not have affected the relative position of these two candidates, it was left undisturbed. Mr. Barnes was thereupon excluded from the poll and his votes transferred, most of them falling to Messrs. Snowden and Burt. The details are shown in the result sheet (sixth count).

Election of Mr. Burt.

Mr. Burt's total was by this transfer brought up to a total of 6,025, or 40 above the "quota." He was declared elected.

Result of the Transfer of Mr. Lloyd George's Surplus.

Table with 4 columns: Name of Candidates, State of Poll after 1st Count, Transfer of Lloyd George's Surplus, Result. Rows: Amery, Barnes, Burt, Carson, Cecil, Chamberlain, George, Grey, Law, Mond, Redmond, Snowden, Totals.

Seventh Count.

There were now two candidates with surplus votes—Mr. Chamberlain with 107 and Mr. Burt with 40. The combined surpluses were, however, less than the difference between the totals of the two candidates now at the bottom of the poll—Sir Edward Carson and Sir Alfred Mond. The votes of the former, the lowest, were accordingly transferred. The re-sorting of his papers showed that no less than 2,707 of his supporters had failed to indicate any further preference. It should be noted that at this stage Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Chamberlain were elected and there was no other Conservative candidate left in the running. These 2,707 electors, had they marked additional preferences, could have influenced the filling of the last seat.

State of Poll.

Table with 2 columns: Name of Candidate, No. of Votes. Rows: George (5985), Law (5985), Grey (5985), Chamberlain (6025), Burt (6025), Redmond (5321), Snowden (5124), Mond (4202).

THE PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION ELECTION, 1912.

Table with 8 columns: Name of Candidates, 1st Count, 2nd count, 3rd count, 4th count, 5th count, 6th count, 7th count. Rows: Amery, Barnes, Burt, Carson, Cecil, Chamberlain, George, Grey, Law, Mond, Redmond, Snowden, Preference, Exhausted, Totals.

Final Result.

The election resulted in the return of five Ministerialists, Mr. Lloyd George, Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Burt, Mr. Redmond and Mr. Snowden, and of two Unionists, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Chamberlain. The full details are shown in the result sheet. An analysis of the election follows.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

During the past week we have received several letters asking us for further particulars regarding the "All Canadian Entertainment Series," a collection of booklets intended for children's entertainments, which was reviewed on the Literary Page of our issue of October 22nd. Without repeating the questions we will endeavor to make a reply which shall be a satisfactory answer to all.

Ans.—"The All Canadian Entertainment Series" comprises twenty-five complete booklets under separate titles and by different authors. The titles of some of these booklets are:—"Primary Pieces" (a book of recitation and dialogue), price 25 cents; "Santa Claus and the Magic Carpet, or a Conspiracy against Santa Claus" (a Christmas Comedy), price 25 cents; "The Dream of the Months" (a New Year Pageant), price 25 cents; "A Patriotic Scarf Drill" (price 15 cents.) and "Holly Drill" (price 15 cents.)

The publishers of the series are McClelland, Goodchild and Stewart, Toronto.

"THE BISHOP'S SHADOW."

J. F. Que. asks.—Please tell me where I could get the book entitled "The Bishop's Shadow"?

Ans.—The book may be obtained from the Montreal Book Room, 35 McGill College Ave., Montreal. The price is \$1.25.

SONG REQUESTED.

W. F. B. Que. asks.—Would you kindly, if possible, publish in the "Witness" the song entitled "Down and Out"?

Ans.—We refer this to our readers.

HERALDRY.

C. H. C. Vt. asks.—In heraldry what is the technical name for the red triangle in the flag of Cuba, and what do the five blue and white stripes mean? (2) Give the crest and motto of the great Kitchener of Khartoum.

Ans.—In heraldry the first thing mentioned in the blazoning of the shield is the color or tincture of the field. The tinctures are either of metal, color (strictly so called) or fur. The metals used in heraldry are two, gold termed or and silver argent. The colors are five red, blue, black, green, and purple, known as gules, azure, sable, vert and purpure, while ppr. (proper) means represented in its natural colors. The furs were originally but two, ermine and vair (the fur of the blue squirrel) the star is the molet and the triangle the pile (sometimes called the stake).

Therefore the white star and red triangle of the Cuban flag may be described as a pile gules charged with a molet argent. The five stripes probably represent, as in the case of the United States, the number of provinces existing at the time of the making of the flag.

(2) The crests of Kitchener of Khartoum are two in number, the first: Issuant from a mural crown, an elephant's head ppr. holding in the trunk a sword erect and HELPSLESS. A stag's head erased, the neck transfixed by an arrow ppr. between the attires a horse-shoe ppr. The motto is "Thorough."

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

According to latest mail advices from London, England, available supplies of eggs are very light and the tone of the market has been very strong, prices having scored a further sharp advance, surpassing all previous records. The demand has been of a hand-to-mouth character, with sales of Irish eggs at 54s to 56s. English eggs have realized 60s to 65s, and the production has decreased considerably on account of so many hens having been killed off owing to the lack of feed. The feature of the Montreal market for the week has been the steady increasing scarcity of strictly new-laid and fancy eggs, for which the demand has been good, but on account of the limited supplies available, dealers have not been in a position to supply the wants of the trade, and in consequence the tone of the market for such is strong, and higher prices are expected in the near future.

The trade in cold storage eggs has been active, the local corn, receipts, and prices have ruled firm. The receipts to-day were 297 cases, as against 430 for the same day last week, and 1,360 for the corresponding date a year ago. The receipts for the week ending November 9th, 1918, were 3,930 cases, as compared with 3,466 for the previous one, and 8,097 for the same week last year. The total receipts since May 1st, 1918, to date were 244,570 cases, as against 274,562 for the corresponding period in 1917.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Price. Rows: Strictly new laid eggs (56c to 70c), Fresh selected stock (50c to 54c), Storage selected stock (50c to 53c), Storage No. 1 stock (50c to 49c).

A very firm feeling has prevailed in the poultry situation throughout the week owing to the fact that supplies coming forward have not been in excess of the requirements of the trade, and the fact that they have not been as large as at this period a year ago, which is probably due to the fact that the weather conditions have not been as favorable. The receipts consist largely of live birds, for which the demand has been good and, an active trade was done at firm prices. The offerings of dressed poultry have been

THE PROVISION MARKET

Live Hog Prices Closed at Advance—Dressed Unchanged

Montreal, Saturday Evening. A stronger feeling has prevailed in the Canadian live hog situation this week and prices generally at all the leading centres show advances as compared with the closing figures of last week. The advance in prices in the Montreal market amounted to 75c a little more plentiful, but they are still far from being sufficient to satisfy the trade and, in consequence, prices have an upward tendency.

We quote prices for dressed poultry as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Description, Price. Rows: Turkeys per lb. (36c to 35c), Chickens (28c to 32c), Ducks (28c to 30c), Poultry (27c to 30c).

New York, Nov. 9.—Eggs strong. Receipts, 7,756 cases. Fresh gathered, extra, 59c to 70c; fresh gathered, regular packed, extra first, 56c to 65c; do, firsts, 52c to 53c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western henner, whites, fine to fancy, 98c to \$1.00. State, Pennsylvania and nearby henner, browns, 70c to 75c; do, gathered, browns and mixed colors 60c to 70c.

Advertisement for 'Over a Hundred Thousand ROOFS' covered during 1917 with BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR SHINGLES. Includes an illustration of a house and text describing the benefits of the shingles.

Advertisement for 'The Christian Calendar for 1919' by the Evangelical Publishers, 538 College Street, Toronto, Canada.

Advertisement for 'The Provision Market' detailing live hog prices and dressed poultry prices.

Advertisement for 'Subscription Rates' for Montreal Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead, including rates for various editions and trial offers.

Advertisement for 'The Northern Messenger' newspaper, highlighting its content and subscription information.

A coupon for requesting a subscription to the Montreal Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead.

Advertisement for 'The Provision Market' detailing live hog prices and dressed poultry prices.

Table with 8 columns: Name of Candidates, 1st Count, 2nd count, 3rd count, 4th count, 5th count, 6th count, 7th count. Rows: Amery, Barnes, Burt, Carson, Cecil, Chamberlain, George, Grey, Law, Mond, Redmond, Snowden, Preference, Exhausted, Totals.

Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

SPRING OAT PRODUCTION

Importance of the Oat Crop.

Oats constitute one of the most important grain crops in the North Temperate Zone. In the United States this crop is exceeded in acreage and value only by corn and wheat.

The average area annually devoted to oats in the United States in the five years from 1912 to 1916, inclusive, was 39,459,000 acres. This is approximately three-eighths of the acreage devoted to corn and three-fourths of the acreage devoted to wheat in the same years.

Soils Adapted to the Production of Oats

In the production of oats proper climatic and cultural conditions are of more importance than the character or even the fertility of the soil.

Fertilizers and Manures.

Though the oat crop is a vigorous feeder and will do better on poor soils than most other grain crops, the judicious use of fertilizers or manure is usually profitable.

Unless the soil is very low in fertility the direct application of barnyard manure to the crop is seldom advisable. Much more satisfactory results usually can be obtained by applying the manure previous to growing some other crop in the rotation, such as corn.

A good fertilizer for oats on the heavier loam and of nitrate of soda containing 50 pounds of acid phosphate, applied at the rate of 300 pounds to the acre.

over of the whole plant by heavy winds when the ground is soft from excessive rains than to actual weakness of the straw.

When the crop is desired for forage rather than for grain, the use of barnyard manure or fertilizers rich in nitrogen is often advisable, as nitrogenous fertilizers induce the rank growth necessary for the production of large yields of forage.

Liming alone is not likely to increase the yield of oats. On very sour soils or when used in connection with the ploughing under of green-manure crops or stable manure lime may have a beneficial effect.

Oats in the Rotation. Among the factors that determine the place of the oat crop in the rotation are the effect of the preceding crop on the growth of the oats and the effect of the oats on the following crop.

Common Rotations that Include Oats. A common rotation in Iowa, Illinois, and other corn-belt States consists of corn, oats, and grass or clover.

The first of these two rotations is the common one where clover alone is used as the hay crop, and winter wheat can be grown, it is customary to use it as a nurse crop for grass or clover.

Growing in Mixtures with Other Crops. Oats are sometimes grown in combination with other crops for the production of either hay or grain.

Where peas are grown with oats the crop is used as pasture or cut for feeding green or for hay. A common rate of seeding is 1 bushel of peas and 1 1/2 bushels of oats to the acre.

Oats and barley grown together often yield more than either sown alone. This combination is a very popular one in Ontario, though it is not common in the United States.

A small quantity of rape seed, 1 to 2 pounds, is often sown with oats. It is good practice, however, to sow the rape two or three weeks after the oats are sown, covering the seed by harrowing lightly.

make excellent pasture for sheep and hogs. Sheep, in particular, do well on this pasture, as they glean any grain that may have been left by the binder.

Clearing the Land of Weeds.

As oats start into growth early in the season and soon make a dense shade, they are one of the best crops for clearing land of weeds.

Use as a Nurse Crop.

Oats are used very commonly as a nurse crop for clover and grass and sometimes, in the irrigated sections, for alfalfa.

Use as a Cover Crop.

Oats are used to some extent as a cover crop in orchards in the Northern States. They draw rather heavily on the soil moisture, thus checking the growth of the trees and causing the young wood to mature fully before cold weather.

Preparation of the Seed Bed.

Less attention ordinarily is given to the preparation of the seed bed for oats than for any other field crop.

Oats always should be sown as early in the spring as the land can be worked, but proper preparation should not be sacrificed to gain a little time in getting the seed into the ground.

The land seldom is ploughed for oats early in the spring as it is not profitable, as there is little time to allow the subsoil to become compact and the land is rarely in proper condition to plough before the oats should be sown.

deep before seeding and harrowed both before and after seeding.

Preparation of The Seed.

Seed oats should be screened and graded carefully before sowing. This work ordinarily is done with a fanning mill, the light oats and some of the trash being taken out by a current of air.

Treating The Seed For Smut.

The yield of grain and the quality of the crop also can be materially increased by treating the seed for smut.

Sowing The Seed.

One of the greatest essentials in growing oats is to get the seed into the ground early. This crop grows best in cool climates and in cool weather and often is injured materially by a few hot days when it is near maturity.

Rate of Seeding.

The rate of seeding depends on the locality, the condition and fertility of the soil, the method of seeding, and the size of the seed.

Method of Seeding.

The two common methods of seeding are drilling and sowing broadcast. The use of a drill has increased greatly in recent years, though some of the crop is sown broadcast and a disk or smoothing harrow used to cover the seed.

The depth to which the seed should be covered depends on the nature of the soil and the quantity of moisture it contains. In moist soil shallow seeding is best, covering the seed to a depth of 1 to 1 1/2 inches.

FARM USES FOR SMALL MOTORS

The uses of the gasoline or kerosene engine on the farm are to-day almost without number, but it is still the exceptional farmer who has made complete and full use of it such as the manufacturer does of his steam or electric plant.

The gas motor has almost completely supplanted the old wind-mill and the hand pump. The gasoline or kerosene motor is not only reliable and efficient for pumping but so cheap of operation that the cost is a negligible factor.

The small engine is not used simply for pumping water, although this is the case on farms where its full power of operation has not been developed.

The modern up-to-date dairy farm has its complete water supply for stock pumped up by a gasoline motor, and enough water is furnished to keep the dairy clean.

The small portable engine is almost as important on the farm as the stationary one. Portable engines of all sizes are made for farmers, and many others are mounted by the owners themselves.

Small portable engines mounted on trucks, with a short elevator equipped with an endless chain, represents one of the most useful combinations on the modern farm.

This use of the small motor does not include the operation of the heavy farm machinery, such as tractors, ploughs, harrows and disks.

employed in numberless ways in the fields and around the barn.

Using larger gas engines, from ten horse power up, by harnessing them to several machines at once, is growing popular where a complete outfit is desired.

The introduction of the small motor on the average farm has thus revolutionized conditions. The hired man problem is solved much easier than before.

The effect is no less important in the housewife. Much of her land drudgery is lifted from her shoulders.

The electric motor is the most flexible of powers, and once established in the house with its power generated from the gasoline motor that operates the pumping machinery, the housewife suddenly finds herself in possession of conveniences equal to those of her sister in the city.

PRICE FIXING AND COST OF PRODUCTION

There is a growing demand for price fixing, especially of staple food products. Increased cost of living is responsible for this demand.

It is, however, not who is responsible for high prices that concerns us just now. The important matter is whether a system of price-fixing of staple food products is feasible or not.

Price-fixing and the cost of producing food must go hand in hand. A fair basis of price-fixing cannot be secured without knowing the cost of production.

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BE ON THE JOB AT LAMBING TIME.

(By John Foster, Williamsburg, Ohio.) Lambing time is a very critical time and a man must be on the job and know what to do.

feed produced on the farm and fed to stock should be valued at cost of production of its market value.

Another difficulty in estimating cost of production on the farm is distributing such cost of production equitably over different crops in a rotation.

It is recommended, however, that total farm profit should be the starting point in price-fixing. In other words, the combined prices of the group of crops produced on one farm must be enough to make the given type of farming profitable.

Distributing Costs.

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A Complicated Situation.

The situation as regards price-fixing for farm products is a very complicated one and needs to be carefully studied before any action is taken.

Price-fixing of farm products, if any attempt is made in that direction, and we do not anticipate any action of this kind at present, must at best be of an elastic nature.

BE ON THE JOB AT LAMBING TIME.

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Lambing time is a very critical time and a man must be on the job and know what to do. There are many little things to learn connected with the sheep business.

BRANTFORD ENGINES

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PLANT BLACK WALNUTS

Louden in his "Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum" describes the black walnut as "a native of North America from New England to Florida, introduced into New England in 1656, growing from 60 to 100 feet high."

In America it is not unusual for the black walnut, Juglans nigra, to attain a height of 150 feet, with trunks six feet or more in diameter. The branches extend horizontally to great distances, spreading into a spacious head, making a majestic tree.

The fruit is round and always appears at the extremities of the branches.

Louden says: "The growth of the tree is remarkably quick, more so than that of the European walnut; the leaves come out in Pennsylvania the second week in May and in England about the middle of June, before the common (English) walnut."

At 8 or 10 years of age J. nigra begins to bear, and age increases its fertility.

The way the black walnut trees have been destroyed and wasted in America is a glaring revelation of our generally wasteful ideas and methods. Splendid trees have been used for shingles; for fence posts, which have lasted in the ground for a quarter of a century. The trees in groves of black walnuts in the West have been



To propagate clons successfully the cuttings must be richly supplied with starch.

split up and used for fence rails. Black walnut wood is close grained, heavy and sufficiently hard to take a high polish. These characteristics have made a demand for the wood, resulting in almost the complete destruction of the trees once constituting large tracts of forests.

The old fashioned black walnut had a very sweet kernel, but it was hard work getting the meat out of the shell. New varieties have appeared, including the Stabler, from which an amateur can crack out 50 percent whole kernels and an experienced hand can crack out 75 percent. The Thomas and Rush are also good.

Black walnuts bear a good crop of nuts every year, once they are in bearing. They have no bacterial or fungus diseases and no fatal enemy except the axe.

A well cared for, grafted black walnut should begin bearing when about five or six years old, and their productivity increases very rapidly after they begin bearing.

No wood has been found to equal black walnut for gun stocks and for propellers for airplanes. While we hope the need of gun stocks for war purposes will soon be over, the development of airplanes make it an almost certain thing that much of the wood will be needed in the future.

As a precaution that there may be sufficient wood another time it would be a good idea for every farmer, where walnut trees will grow, to plant one or more trees this autumn or next spring, and those who can might plant several trees. Few investments will pay as well. Say the trees cost a dollar each. What can a dollar be invested in that will so surely stay right where it is put; will afford shade and fruit and surely be worth as much as a walnut tree twenty years from now?

Some will say they do not wish to wait so long. The cost is trifling; make the investment for the family. It will surely cause them to favorably remember the planter if it happens he has departed from this life.

The crop of walnuts is particularly heavy this year, so that there is a splendid chance to gather or buy seed for planting. The very high lasting qualities of the wood and the fairly rapid rate of growth of the tree in good locations make black walnut one of the most desirable trees to plant on the farm.

is good and not too thin or dry, are ideal planting places.

The method of planting black walnut is simple, and the return is likely to be considerable. Moreover, in case it is not sold for lumber, the tree yields durable wood which may be used for posts and for a wide variety of purposes about the farm. The reason it is so prized for gunstocks is because it works readily in the turning lathe, takes a high finish and does not splinter when struck by projectiles.

The region where walnut growing is practicable extends from southern New England west to the Central States and south to South Carolina, and along the northern portions of the Gulf States to Oklahoma.

In order to succeed well walnut requires a rather good grade of soil, so no attempt should be made to plant it on poor, thin soil or on hot, dry exposures. Favorable situations for rapid development are on strong limestone soils, deep alluvial soils and stony loam soils along the margins of highlands.

Since the walnut tree requires a large supply of light it may be planted successfully on open tracts recently cleared of old growth and on recently abandoned fields.

Black walnut, especially the wood, is comparatively free from insect attack. A leaf eating tent caterpillar does harm sometimes to the walnut foliage, but this is not serious.

In handling the walnuts the best procedure after gathering is to stratify them in pits over winter and then plant them next spring just about the time germination begins, about March 1 to 25. Squirrels, chipmunks and hogs are serious pests if present in numbers, and would more than likely succeed in making away with a majority of the nuts if they are planted in the fall. Small tracts, however, surrounded by cultivated fields, and other places where these animals are known to be scarce might safely be planted in the early or late winter when labor is more easily secured than in the spring.

Planting is done by making a small hole with a mattock or hoe, dropping one or two nuts, and covering them with about two inches of fresh soil. A good spacing of the holes is 8 feet apart each way, or 5 by 10 feet, which amounts, respectively, to 480 and 645 holes per acre. The number of nuts required can easily be estimated on the basis of their quality, the area of ground to be treated, and the spacing.

Care should be taken not to plant under shade. However, where the trees in the wood lot are to be cut during the next year or two and are moderately open, planting might begin before the trees are cut, so as to get a start in advance of the removal of the overhead protection against early frosts and excessive drying of the soil in midsummer.

While the best results are usually obtained by completely preparing the soil and cultivating it for a few years after planting, farm owners should be aware of the possibility of starting hundreds of young walnuts in their wood lots and elsewhere at the expense of only a little labor. This will be a good step in the process of securing useful and money making trees on parts of the farm which would perhaps otherwise be waste land, making no return at all to its owner for its cost in care and taxes.

HOW TO SUCCEED WITH FALL PLANTING.

It is an established axiom, writes Alex. Lurie, of the Shaw Botanical Garden in the "Garden Magazine," that dormancy of the plant moved is a prime factor in the success of the operation. This condition is more readily obtained in the fall than in the spring, for many plants resume their root growth long before the buds show any indication of swelling.

Objections Overcome.

The usual objections raised to fall planting of the various plants to become established before the advent of winter, which, however, may be readily remedied by planting a sufficient mulch around new plantations thus preventing injury by "heaving."

Although the consideration of dormancy is of paramount importance, the planting operation in itself involves several factors essential for ultimate success. In the process of digging trees and shrubs an inventory of the roots is taken place, which reduces their moisture and food-absorbing capacity. In order to counterbalance this deficiency the top must be cut back correspondingly, so as to reduce to a minimum the leaf surface.

Too often the seekers of novelties take stock in new and untried methods to their subsequent sorrow. As an example may be cited the advocacy of planting trees in just a small hole as possible, throwing the soil loosely around the roots and then ramming until the ground quakes. Such a method may be expedient on a large scale, but for a small garden it is best left alone.

Usually a hole should be dug large enough to admit all the roots without crowding. The plant should then be placed at the same depth as originally grown and fine mellow soil gradually and compactly worked in around the roots. By bringing the soil particles into intimate contact with the feeding roots, the flow of food supply may be interrupted so little as to cause only a negligible check to the plant.

Watering vs. Tamping.

Air spaces which are ordinarily left around the roots when large lumps are thrown in are deleterious to proper development. The tamping of the soil is not recommended until a sufficient

layer of soil covers the roots and prevents bruising. In fact tamping may be entirely eliminated by soaking the soil in around the roots with water. Watering, however, is only beneficial when done gradually as the roots are covered with soil. Delaying the application until after the entire hole is filled generally means a great waste of water without equivalent results.

In order to prevent excessive evaporation from the soil a loose dust mulch is left upon the surface. However better results may be obtained by placing a mulch of two or three inches of manure, litter, or other coarse material which will break up the capillarity of the soil and reduce evaporation. Too thick a mulch is not desirable because of the tendency of the roots to come too close to the surface, resulting in injury during the cold winter months.

The All-important Soil.

No discussion of planting problems is complete without a few thoughts for the growing medium and the source of food supply—the soil. It is to be regretted that so little consideration is given to the future welfare of the permanent planting. Poor, thoroughly exhausted, often acid soils are used without any thought of previous preparation. What is more, no attention is paid to the natural habitat and requirements of the plants dealt with.

It is only because of the remarkable adaptability of plants to abuse and adverse conditions that a greater percentage of failures is not recorded.

Making The Soil Safe For Plants.

A perfectly safe course to follow in ameliorating any soil is to see that it is well drained, then plough under well-rotted manure at the rate of 20 loads to the acre and add 1,000 pounds of slaked lime. Such a treatment should at least produce a well-drained, sweet, productive soil. It is useless to send a sample of soil to be tested for the elements in which it may be deficient. The soil expert is able to determine its acidity, texture, and the elements contained; but it is not yet possible to indicate what proportion of the constituents is available for plants as food.

The above simple treatment is recommended. The nature of the manure used is not of particular importance so long as it is not too fresh. Fresh manure has a tendency to burn the roots if in contact with them and its use should be avoided, especially when it is applied to each hole in planting.

BURN THE GARDEN PESTS.

War gardeners will find it profitable to burn the remnants of old crops together with weeds and filth along fence rows so that injuries from insects and plant diseases may be lessened for next year, according to entomologists at the Ohio Experiment Station.

Insects hibernate in crop residues to a great extent, but burning and clean culture will destroy a greater portion of the adult pests, including the potato stalk borer, asparagus beetle, squash weevil, cabbage looper, striped cucumber beetle, squash bug, onion thrips, stalk borers and radish maggot.

During the fall months much of the rubbish may be piled for a week or so until it dries thoroughly; during the drying period it will serve as a trap, as many insects will seek shelter with the approach of colder weather. The vines gathered may also contain many hibernating insects, their immature stages or even eggs, which will be destroyed when the crop residues are burned.

SAVE TENDER BEDDING PLANTS.

Geraniums, heliotropes, coleus and many other tender plants are likely to be scarce next spring. Florists have been obliged to get along with half the fuel used last year. Many have closed their greenhouses, and plants next year may be scarce.

All these can be taken up before freezing weather, potted and stored in the house, or cellar until next spring. The plants can be potted in tin cans, first knocking a hole or two in the bottom, for drainage. Boxes can be used, packing the plants in rather closely, in good garden soil.

Most budding plants will survive the winter if the soil in which they are growing is kept moist and the plants kept in a temperature safely above freezing. Next year they can be set out and soon filling the bare spots that otherwise will look badly all summer.

WHY DID DALIAS FAIL?

From many parts of the country reports have been received that dahlias this year have been disappointing, neither foliage nor flowers being up to the usual standard.

Some say the prolonged cool summer weather was the cause, while others place the blame on the white fly.

In the neighborhood of New York city the cause of the poor results with dahlias this year was evidently the prolonged drought just before and at the time the buds were forming.

Dahlias do best in light, sandy soil, where the tuberous roots can develop and expand. Here, the drainage is good and the capillary attraction of the light soil supplies plenty of moisture from below even when the surface of the ground is dry.

The dahlia plant is largely composed of water; the flowers, leaves and heavy, and this too is composed chiefly of water; without water and plenty of moisture in the soil constantly dahlias cannot produce their best flowers.

Where dahlias are grown in heavy soil, lighten it up as much as possible by working in sand, coal ashes, and manure. Turning under large quantities of leaves this autumn and liming heavily will help break up heavy clay soil in which dahlias can be planted next spring.

PREPARING CLONS AND GRAFTING WAX.

(By Robt. Lushope.)

If clons are cut from trees that have borne fruit and thus proved their identity they are far safer to use than those cut from trees that have never borne. Making sure of the identity of the variety is a very essential point. The trees from which clons are selected must be free from insect pests and parasites.

It does not matter what tool is used to cut the clons from the trees, provided it is sharp and does the work neatly. The place to make the cut is about the beginning of the current year's growth on fruit trees, bush fruits and grapevines, unless the trimmings from the regular pruning are used. In the latter case only large, well-developed wood is fit to use.

It has been commonly thought that the best time to cut clons is soon after the leaves drop in the fall or in early winter, but in the light of the recent experiments it is better to wait until there has been a little freezing. This has the effect of changing the sugar into starch. But after the desired temperature has once been reached the sooner the clons are cut the better; early December is usually the right time.

Clons must be kept cool; an even temperature of about thirty-five degrees Fahrenheit is best. This is not often obtainable, except in cold storage rooms. Many indoor cellars are too warm. Burying the clons in the earth, with a light covering of straw or sawdust over the place, often affords about the right conditions. If not sure of your storage place, cut extra clons and store in different ways.

The material with which to pack the bundles in storage may be almost anything that is easily kept moist and that has no injurious qualities. Sphagnum moss, such as nurserymen use, is the best of all. Old sawdust that will not ferment is very good and is rather easily obtained. Leaf mold from the woods is good. Sand is very heavy to handle and necessitates washing the clons in order to get rid of grit.

HOW TO COMBAT SHEEP PARASITES.

(By H. J. Renk, Boise, Idaho.)

Saving the lamb crop is the key to success or failure. The ewes should lamb early and wean early. Put out on fresh succulent feed that has not been pastured by sheep before, to dodge the stomach worms and other internal parasites which take such a large toll of native lambs annually.

1. Good soil and good culture are essential, with plenty of light to produce young wood that is well stored with starchy matter and that has well-developed buds.

2. Cut only the most vigorous of the last year's growth. This is found on the topmost and farthest ends of the branches.

3. Tie bundles with durable material and label plainly at once.

4. Do the cutting in the early part of winter, before severely cold weather.

5. Store in damp material in a cool place.

To make grafting wax place in a kettle one part by weight of tallow, two parts beeswax, and four parts of resin. When quite melted and mixed pour all into a pail of cold water, then work with the hands, which should be greased, until it develops a grain and becomes the color of taffy candy.

Grafted on an old top the clons should begin to bear in three or four years.

TOMATO LEAF CURL.

J. H.—Here is the actual experience of one who, like yourself, has got this pest into his garden:

If the tomato vines in the back yard garden were afflicted with leaf curl this summer, it is reasonably certain that they will be similarly afflicted next summer, writes W. L. Wilson, in the "Garden Magazine." The spores live over in the soil, and the limits of such a garden are too restricted to make a planting shift effective. The only thing to do is to settle down to fight the disease the best you may as long as you grow tomatoes in that place. If nothing is done you will find that however sturdy your plants may be when you set them out the lower leaves will soon begin to show signs of curling. This will follow the plants as they grow, getting steadily worse. The disease can't be cured, so it must be endured and held in check as much as possible. To do this it is necessary to begin at the beginning. See that all the earth in which the seeds are planted and to which the seedlings are transplanted is thoroughly sterilized.

This may be done by saturating it with formaldehyde and water—one ounce of 40-percent formaldehyde to one gallon of water. No planting should be done until the solution has evaporated—in about ten days or two weeks. Also dip the flats in the solution and let it dry on them. This should protect the plants until they are set in the garden and give them as good a start as possible. Just before setting out dip the plants top first into a bucket of bordeaux mixture, or Fyrox or some other proprietary modification of it; and then every ten days or two weeks give them a thorough spraying with a similar solution. This will prevent the disease from becoming serious, and with good culture, fertilization, and irrigation, the vines can be carried through their usual season—until a killing frost—in fairly good bearing condition. I have had the leaf curl in my garden for about six years, and for a time thought that it would be necessary to abandon tomatoes, but with the treatment here outlined I have raised fairly good crops.

(By W. D. Spence, Fairbury, Illinois.)

(By W. D. Spence, Fairbury, Illinois.)

Start with ten good mutton ewes and a pure-bred ram. About August 1st I begin feeding each ewe an ear of corn a day on pasture. This seems to make them mate earlier and my lambs arrive about February 1st.

After the ewes are bred I let them clean up stubble fields, fence corners, and weed patches, until after corn husking when they go to the stalk fields, where they stay until almost time for the lambs to come. Put them in a shed in stormy weather. Give them good care during lambing and feed both ewes and lambs a little

POTATO SEED SELECTION.

Like begets like in the potato field, as elsewhere, but judging by the quantities of inferior tubers used for seed purposes, the importance of this law is not appreciated by many. The use of small potatoes taken from the bulk of the crop, year after year, and used for seed will eventually lead to yields of inferior potatoes.

At potato digging time the great opportunity for seed selection is offered. With the product of each plant spread on the soil it is an easy matter to select out those plants that have given the largest yield of the most desirable type of potato and are free from disease. The potatoes from such plants only should be gathered and saved for use as seed the following year. This sowing of seed at digging time may seem to many as an extra burden during a rush of work, but it is not.

There is less actual labor attached to seed selection at the time of the potato harvest than there is by practicing any other method of seed selection. Furthermore, the results from hill selection are reasonably certain while with other methods there is some speculation. Potato growers would do well to watch closely for exceptionally good plants. These, harvested and saved apart from the main crop, may become the grand-dads of fine potato fields in the future.

25 EWES TO EVERY 100 ACRES.

(By G. D. Work, Galeno, Ohio.)

I breed the pure-bred Delaine Merino—those big, smooth fellows that raise a handy-weight lamb. My wether lambs one year old in April, every sold in June weighed 80 pounds and brought \$5.60. They sheared a 11-pound fleece worth \$3.38. Merinos withstand the ravages of disease better, thus will stand closer herding. Of course, if I were wanting to raise a lamb to go to market at six months old I would prefer a mutton breed.

If I were starting life over again I would start with a flock of sheep. I convert all my briars and weeds into wool and mutton and sell it for first-class instead of selling it for second-class material. If every farmer who owns 100 acres of land had 25 brood ewes to start on he would find he would make a larger percent on money invested than anything he could have about him. My motto is, "Keep Sheep."

HOW TO COMBAT SHEEP PARASITES.

(By H. J. Renk, Boise, Idaho.)

Saving the lamb crop is the key to success or failure. The ewes should lamb early and wean early. Put out on fresh succulent feed that has not been pastured by sheep before, to dodge the stomach worms and other internal parasites which take such a large toll of native lambs annually. Sow about two pounds Dwarf Essex rape seed and a few pounds of red clover and turnip seeds with grain crop every spring and you will have a fine fall pasture for lambs.

A thin, weak sheep or lamb is very susceptible to internal parasites or any disease. A great many diseases are warded off by nature when a sheep is in good flesh and has abundance of exercise. Never allow sheep to get thin or run down. In hot weather be on the lookout for blow flies, as maggots will hatch from their eggs in a few days and begin eating the host up alive. Use coal tar dips diluted in water.

LAMBS.

(By Clark James, Princeton, Illinois.)

I will buy a carload of young western ewes and use registered Shropshire bucks. Will dip ewes twice for ticks when received, and once every year with the same dip. Lambs will be dipped after shearing. By keeping 100 ewes I can ship a car of sheep every fall by keeping up the old stock with ewe lambs and culling old ewes with spoiled udders.

Unless I have a carload or part of one and divide the car I fill in with hogs. It's hard to dispose of a few. If only ten or fifteen sheep are wanted to keep down weeds, etc., home consumption and the local butcher can handle the surplus.

HOW TO CARE FOR BREEDING EWES.

(By C. L. Freed, Lancaster, Ohio.)

My grain feed consists of two parts oats, one part corn. Breeding ewes are also fed some bran and oil meal. I take good care of my sheep and lambs at lambing time. Protect the ewes and lambs from cold winds and draughts, and arrange their quarters so that no lamb can get out under or fast in anything. I usually have pens 3-2 x 4-1-2 feet long for the ewes with young lambs and twins. Shear all tags well away around udder before lambing. See that the young lamb drains both sides of the udder, and when there is an orphan carry it along with the use of bottle and coby's milk until a foster mother is available for it. Put it with her in a pen and make her own out.

THE BEST LINIMENT

OR PAIN EXPELLER FOR THE HUMAN BODY

Gombault's Caustic Balsam IT HAS NO EQUAL

Advertisement for Gombault's Caustic Balsam, listing various ailments it treats such as Sore Throat, Chest Cold, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Lumbago, Diphtheria, Sore Lungs, Rheumatism, and all Still Joints.

The Champion Kline Fanning Mill. It is fastest and easiest running Fanning Mill ever marketed. Kline mills have been sold at auction sales for more than the original price, so high is their reputation where they are best known. Kline Manufacturing Company BEETON, ONT.

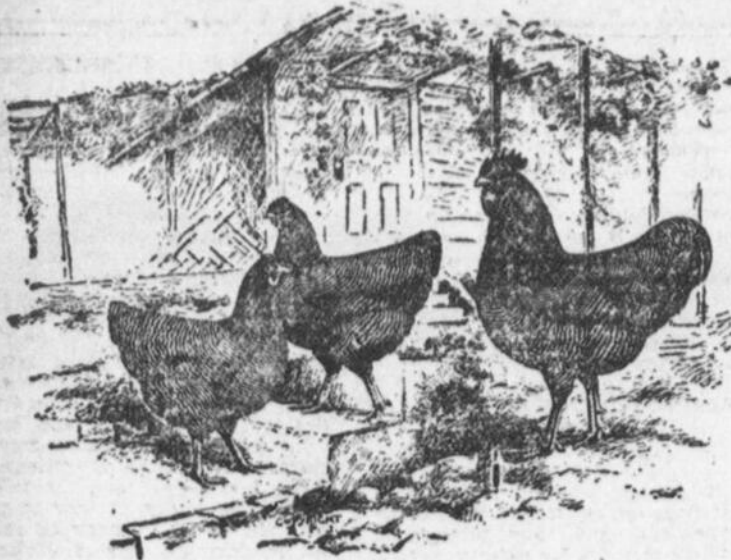
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YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A SOB SPAIN OR A SOB BRONCHITIS but you can clean them off promptly with ABSORBINE. And you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, cures Varicose Veins, Ruptured Hemorrhoids, Hemorrhoids, Wounds, Bruises. Always pay quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle in droppers or delivered. W. F. YOUNG, P. O. 1, 404 Union Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

DEEP AND SHALLOW PLOUGHING. The proper depth to plough depends on a great many conditions—the crop, soil, climate, and season. Shallow rooted crops do not necessarily require as deeply prepared a seed bed as do crops whose roots feed upon a deeper soil. Potatoes, for instance, must have a well and deeply prepared seed bed. The tubers cannot penetrate a hard subsoil, and if a good yield is expected the ground must be ploughed deep to begin with. In a district where the soil is light, or shallow, no greater mistake could be made than to plough deep and turn up the subsoil which is entirely unguilted for the growth of crops. Years are required to convert the underlying stratum of earth into first-class productive soil. The top layers which we know as soil have been exposed to the elements, summer and winter for ages, and have been undergoing a process of weathering by which their character has been changed so that plants may extract fertility from them. Deep soil when brought to the surface is inert so far as being able to produce crops, and before it can be of any use it must undergo the weathering process which only time can bring about. Cultivation, however, greatly hastens this work. Thus it can readily be understood why deep ploughing of shallow land is injurious. If the soil is only four inches deep and the fields are ploughed to a depth of five or six inches, a considerable amount of infertile earth is being turned up and mixed with the good soil, making it less productive. Also, in many of our comparatively shallow soils there is an underlying gravelly or very porous subsurface soil. The turning up of this by deep

GUARD THE CHILDREN FROM AUTUMN COLDS. The Fall weather is the most severe season of the year for colds—one day is warm, the next is wet and cold, and unless the mother is on her guard the little ones are seized with colds that may hang on all winter. Baby's Own Tablets are mother's best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose will prevent cold or if it does come on suddenly the prompt use of the Tablets will quickly cure it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



POULTRY FOR PROFIT

The Kind of Chicken The Farmer Wants

To meet these demands the farmer therefore desires a breed or variety of chickens which are not only good layers, but also have size enough to provide suitable carcasses for the table.

Characteristics of the General-Purpose Breeds.

In size the general-purpose breeds

much more readily than the egg breeds, they must be fed more carefully when kept in confinement, otherwise there is a tendency for them to "break down behind."

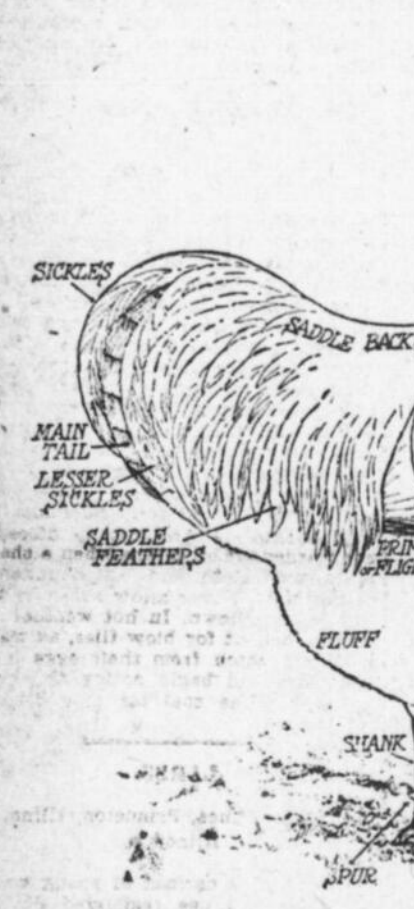


Fig. 1.—Glossary chart giving the names of the various sections of a male fowl.

Breeds and Varieties.

The American class includes the following: standard breeds and varieties: Plymouth Rock—Barred, White, Buff, Silver Penciled, Partridge, Columbian.

SEVENTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL EGG LAYING CONTEST AT STORRS

Report of the Fifty-Second Week Ending October 30, 1918

Storrs, Conn., Oct. 31, 1918. The seventh international egg-laying contest at Storrs ended late Wednesday afternoon when Hen No. 982, a White Leghorn from Lakewood, N.J., laid the last egg.

WANTED Dressed Poultry

FOR SALE Three Buff Orpington and four White Wyandotte cockerels, from 235 or better egg females.

White Leghorn Delaware Contest...314 White Wyandotte, Storrs Contest...305 "Oregon" Ore. Agricultural Col...303 White Rock Vineland Contest...301

In the Barred Rock class hen No. 112 from Palenville, N.Y. was first with a score of 264 eggs. Hen No. 672 from Hollywood, Wash., with a record of 233 eggs was the best White Leghorn

for the year. In the Rhode Island Red class hen No. 422 from Southboro, Mass., was first with a yield of 249 eggs.

Table with 2 columns: Breed, Yield. Includes Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. L. Reds, White Leghorns, Miscellaneous, and Average for all breeds.

The following list shows the twenty best pens in the order of their production and gives their total egg records for the year.

Table with 2 columns: Rank, Name and Address. Lists top performing flocks from various locations like Agricultural College, Obed G. Knight, Hollywood Farm, etc.

GIVE BEEF SCRAPS OR MILK OR BOTH.

- 1. Meat scrap and sour milk are the most economical sources of protein for laying hens. 2. It is poor economy not to furnish the laying hen a protein concentrate of animal origin.

GETTING HENS READY FOR WINTER EGGS.

Some good rewards are in store for farmers who are in shape to get eggs next winter. A number of things have been working toward this end.

Just what shall we do to get eggs for the coming winter's trade? I am answering this question for others as we are trying to answer it for ourselves.

And then, we are pushing the pullets along as fast as we can. By the first of January the pullets should be laying. To bring them up to that mark, a bit of extra care is needed.

FEEDING THE LAYING STOCK.

Good sound stock is absolutely necessary for winter egg-production. Every bird in the flock should be healthy, vigorous, and in prime condition when put into the laying pen in the fall of the year.

Usually a bird lays the largest number of eggs in her first laying year, so that pullets are more profitable than older birds. On the other hand, it is wise for every farmer to keep a few yearlings on hand to be used as breeders.

Best results are obtained if the yearlings and pullets are kept separate. This, however, is not often practicable on the average farm.

Among the pure breeds the most profitable for the average farmer are the Plymouth Rocks, the Rhode Island Reds, the Wyandottes, and the Orpingtons.

Maximum egg-production is largely controlled by the method of feeding as well as by the nature of the foods given.

The diet of the hen may be simple, but it should be wholesome. The hen must be given plenty of food and as much variety as possible.

Corn is an excellent food, particularly for winter feeding. It tends to keep the laying stock in good condition during the cold weather, and it could be used much more freely than it is at present.

Oyster shells and grit should be kept before the birds at all times. Grit seems to aid digestion, and oyster shells supply the fowls with material from which they make egg shells.

EDUCATIONAL

Women Telegraph Operators are in demand by G.N.W. and C.P.R. These systems will promptly place every graduate of Shaw's Telegraph and Railroad School at a good salary.

THE DEBRISAY METHOD IS THE Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish, Thorough mail courses. Students everywhere. Highest references. ACADEMIE DEBRISAY, Ottawa, Ont.

BUSINESS CARDS

MARION & MARION - PATENTS promptly secured in all countries; 30 years of practice. Advice and book free. 369 University St., Montreal; 618-F St., Washington, D.C.

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. - THE oldest established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 52

MACHINERY FOR SALE. ENGINES, MAGNETOS, PROPELLERS, Carburetors, and a motor boat fit for use for sale or exchange. Send for new lists GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., P.O. Box 100, Toronto, Ont.

For Sale - At a snap price of \$2,500, one 18-35 H.P. tractor, burns kerosene or gasoline, one grain separator complete, and one 6-furrow gang, with stubble and breaker bottoms and 12 extra shares. Reason for selling, have sold one of my farms. JOS. A. CORMIER, La Salle, Man. 45 6

AGENTS - SALARY AND COMMISSION. In all Real Estate. Complete exclusive lists. Ready to go. Green only by us; sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal. 26 29

Wanted - Reliable Agents to handle Canadian market for 1215 Bulletin Calendar with daily readings and International Sunday School lessons. Art work unsurpassed. Send 25c for sample copy and agent's terms. EVANGELICAL PUBLISHERS, 858 College Street, Toronto, Canada. 44 6

WILD ANIMALS

FOR SALE - SILVER BLACK PATCH and Red Foxes. T. R. LYONS, Waverille, Kings Co., N.S. 32 24

For Sale, choice, unrelated, domesticated, true North Eastern Canada Silver Foxes, Red Foxes, in pairs. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ontario, Canada. 45 7

HONEY FOR SALE

Pettit's Clover Honey is good honey, thoroughly ripened by the bees. Attractive prices. Address The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 45 6

Mixed Honey, Clover and Buckwheat, about half each; 28c in 60 lb. cans; 50c extra. WILBER SWAYZE, Dunnville, Ont. 45 6

SEED FOR SALE

Seed Corn of white crop variety, out and husked by hand. Send your seed this fall. For particulars write, EDWIN HEA, R. R. No. 6, Chatham, Ont. Phone 1169-2. 45 6

Taylor's and Kitchener's Wheats, our grounds, identically tested, each outyielded Registered Marquis nearly 7 bushels. Norway King and Gold Queen Oats showed marked improvement over previous years, were wonderful crops, stood well, magnificent heads and straw. Most gratifying reports from satisfied customers. Stocks limited. Secure requirements now. Samples 25c. Cash with orders. J. W. BROATCH, Box 756, Moosejaw, Sask. 45 6

Seed Corn of white crop variety, out and husked by hand. Send your seed this fall. For particulars write, EDWIN HEA, R. R. No. 6, Chatham, Ont. Phone 1169-2. 45 6

While the birds are confined during the winter months some form of green food is absolutely necessary for best results. Give the birds mangels, turnips, or sprouted oats. Alfalfa or clover hay, if well cured, may be fed. Mangels are cheap and are easily grown, and the birds will consume large quantities of them.

Some form of green food should be supplied the birds every day. In feeding mangels it is a good practice to drive a spike in the wall about sixteen inches above the floor, on which the mangels can be placed.

Clean water is also necessary. It is very important to see that the birds are never without water, for an insufficient supply often causes a serious decrease in egg-production.

Finally, it should be borne in mind always that apart from the kind and quality of foods given, the method of feeding has much to do with egg-production. The laying hen must be kept as busy as possible. It is the busy hen that lays best. Exercise means eggs.

"One hundred hens on every farm, and one hundred eggs from every hen" would make a fine slogan for the people of the prairies. If we succeed in accomplishing it our yearly income from poultry will be nearly eight times as much as at present.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR a number of a single letter to be counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the 'Witness' Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the 'Witness' Office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

POULTRY

Leghorns. 200 April and May Pullets, Barron Leghorn, S. C. Red, bred for egg production and vigor. A few yearlings and cockerels. That are your requirements, write to POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N.Y. 44 7

Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Cockerels, proven winter layers, splendid strain. Price and \$2.00 each. W. C. WILSON, R. 2, London, Ont. 45 7

For Sale—Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, egg strain, \$1.50. E. H. GOLDSMITH, Gilbert Plains, Man. 45 6

Plymouth Rocks. Big Beautiful Barred Cockerels from bred-to-lay strain. \$3.00 each. S. NORVAL HORNER, Creelman, Sask. 45 6

Turkeys. Bird Bros. Strain Copper Bronze Turkeys. Order early and get first choice. MRS. J. TRICKEY, Mallorytown, R. K. No. 2, Ont. 45 6

Wyandottes. Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Poultry, Bants, Rabbits, Pigeons. See wins Can. National, Toronto, this year. Won bronze medals 1917-18; best exhibits rabbits and hares. LUXTON & SONS, Mt. Forest, Ont. 41 6

Black Partridge and Golden Wyandottes for sale. Black Cock, one year old, exhibition bird, 1st prize Black Hen at Toronto, 1915, 1st, 2nd and 3rd Hens at London, 1918. Five Golden Cockerels at \$2.50 each, from prize-winning stock. JOHN H. BROOKS, 116 Hamilton Road, London, Ont. 45 3

POULTRY WANTED

Have you anything in Land or Water Fowls, young or old, for sale? We are the largest poultry exchange in Canada. Rearing, purchasing, selling, exchanging everything that bears the name of Fowl. Write us first if in need to buy or sell anything. We have it, want it, or shall find it for you. We want a few thousand early hatched pure-bred pullets for winter; few domesticated wild geese and ducks. We also handle hares, all breeds. Have you any for sale? Or do you want some? A pure-bred registered yearling Jersey bull for sale cheap. Tell us what you have, give full description and rock bottom cash prices. Write us first and avoid trouble and expense. F. A. M. S. K. A. POULTRY FARM, St. Hyacinthe, Que. 45 6

MISCELLANEOUS. For Sale—Cockerels and Pullets, in Pit Games and Golden Wyandottes. Also Pekin Ducks, \$25.25 pair. V. F. SIMMER, Cornwall, Ont. 48 7

LIVE STOCK

For Sale or Exchange—Pure-bred Red Shorthorn Bull, Cal. S. NORVAL HORNER, Creelman, Sask. 45 6

For Sale—1 Pure-bred Holstein Bull, 17 months old. He is sired by a son of Hill Crest Ormsby Count. His dam is sired by a son of Pontiac Artie Canada. Prices right. J. A. MOIR, R. R. 1, Smith's Falls, Ont. 42 6

Sheep. Shropshire yearling rams and ewes. 4 fine nice ram lambs by registered ram W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, Ontario. 42 6

For Sale—Two Leicester Ram Lambs, fit for service. From registered dam. Price \$25.00 for the pair. W. M. F. PATTERSON, Gaspe South, Que. 42 7

Pure-bred Tamworth Sows, 2 months old, also one six months old. For prices and breeding, write HARVEY L. THOMPSON, Clayton R. R. 2, Ont. 43 6

For Sale—Registered Yorkshire Pigs. Born September 15th. Price \$10.00. Apply COLIN CAMPBELL, The Manor Farm, St. Hyacinthe, Que. 43 6

Spring Creek Large English Berkshire. A choice lot of three litters, both sexes. Breeding stock from prize-winning hares. Prices right for quick sale. E. E. ROSS, Kirkburn, Ont. 41 6

For Sale—O. I. C. Boars and Sows, from imported stock. GODEFRICH POULTRY FARM, Goderich, Ont. 41 6

Miscellaneous. Elmridge Farm Berkshire, Dorset Horned Sheep—Just finished fall fairs and offer some prize pigs at moderate prices. Strong boars ready for use. Two-year-old farrowing November. Four months sows. Suckling dam third Toronto, first London; sire second Toronto, first Ottawa. WILL PEARCE, Hensall, Ontario. 43 6

Registered Leicester Ram Lambs, Yorkshire sows and boars, five months old, and boars eight months old; pedigree furnished; first prize winners. JOHN W. TIBBITS, Box 154, Knowlton, Que. 42 6

Clydesdales and Cheviots for Sale—A choice young stallion well broken, and two extra nice young mares; guaranteed in every way. I offer these cheap to quick buyer. Cheviot ram lambs. A. T. WOODLEY, Springdale Farm, Knowlton, Que. 43 6

For sale at a bargain—New 2-Unit Humber, Miller, used only 4 months. Cost \$175. Yours at \$125. Only one horse power required. Heed dispersed on account of ill-health. O. L. JORDAN, R. 2, Sarnia, Ont. 45 6

PROPERTY FOR SALE. Desirable property for sale in village of Ayr, consisting of 3/4 of an acre of ground, on which there is a ten-room house, in good repair; hot water heating; electric light; hard and soft water in house; good garden with windmill; also cottage suitable for hen house or garage. For photographs and particulars, apply to MRS. GEO. A. CHASE, Ayr, Ontario. 46 6

NURSING. Private Nurses—Earn \$10 to \$25 a week. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, 109 N. Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 44 6

Market Garden Farm, 28 acres, four miles from London, Ontario; first-class land and good buildings and fences; two good wells. Apply owner, W. C. WILSON, R. 2, London, Ont. 45 6

You Can Learn at Home—Beginner's Course. Matriculation, Commercial, Stenography, Teachers' Engineering, Special English, Story Writing, Mind and Memory Training, Salesmanship and many other subjects. Write: Canadian Correspondence College, Limited, Dept. W., Toronto, Canada. 45 6

For Sale—A Desirable Farm—141 acres—township of Darlington, Durham County; good buildings; five acres hardwood—trout stream; ten acres young bearing orchard; convenient to schools, churches, stores, railroads; price nine thousand. Apply to JOHN J. MASON, Bowmanville, or on the premises, Peter Werry, Tyrone. 45 6

300 Acres in S. Himsworth Tp., four miles from Trout Creek; 75 acres cleared; good barns, good house, well watered; reasonable terms. JAS. HORNBY, Box 8, Trout Creek, Ont. 44 6

For Rent—Homewood Farm, 100 acres, 7 miles north of Dutton. Five modern barn, drive shed, chicken house, dwelling, orchard, good fencing, plenty of water and fuel. See farm, and address owner, A. E. CAMERON, Abbotsford, Michigan. 44 6

Sleeping Real Estate Bureau—To parties seeking small but prolific holdings. Have several farms listed for sale or exchange in "the Garden of Essex County." Pelee Island. Also in touch with some choice Ohio property. Exchange or purchase. DAWER 35, Pelee Island, Ontario. 43 6

SALE—640 acres, near Marmette Lake, Nicola Valley; cannot be beaten for sheep and cattle. For particulars apply MR. O. A. SKINNER, 259 Pender street, Vancouver, B.C.; agent, J. S. Chaster, Gibson Heights P.O., B.C. owner. 43 6

For Sale—200 acre farm, near Nipissing Junction, within 5 miles of North Bay. For soil, pulpwoods and other timbers, the property is unsurpassed in the district. Improvements have been cleared, dwelling house, barn, stable and large henery. Price, seven thousand dollars. For terms of payment and full particulars, apply E. GARROW, Cobalt, Ont. 43 6

Alberta Farm for Sale—320 acres, six miles from the town of Gadsby, Alberta; telephone, rural mail, 150 cultivated, balance all ready to plough, no stone level; good well, with abundant stock water; 1 mile school; 6 room house; barns, granaries, hog house, hen house; fenced. Price, \$30 acre; \$2,000 cash—balance 6 percent. A good farm in a good district. J. C. ELLIOTT & CO., 301 Beveridge Block, Calgary, Alta. 43 6

For Sale—Large number improved farms for about half cost of improvements; have farmed here 20 years and never had crop failure; grow in abundance all kinds grain, clover, timothy, alfalfa roots, vegetables; good roads. J. LOCKING, Erno, Ont.; Rainy River Valley. 43 6

THRESHERMEN. HIGH GRADE ENDLESS THRESHER sells all sizes and lengths; also 2 1/2 in. canvas covered suction hose at 65c per foot. All goods guaranteed and shipped subject to inspection. 2515, Woodlawn St., Toronto, Ont. 43 6

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS. FARMERS—YOU CAN'T ALWAYS get a Veterinarian when you need one. You can perhaps save the life of a valuable animal by consulting the Genuine Veterinary and Agricultural Chemist which we will send you for \$2 by mail. It is mounted on rollers and is printed on oil cloth paper, and is 30 x 40 inches in size. You hang it up in your stable, where it is ready to consult at any time. The regular price of these charts is \$5.00, but for the next thirty days you can get them at the reduced price of \$2. It will save you many times that amount. It tells you the symptoms of cattle, horse and hog diseases, and gives you the remedy. This has been prepared by the most eminent authorities in Canada, and can be relied on as authoritative. Write for agent's terms. COLONIAL ART CO., Toronto. 43 6

Cabbage Cutter—Six knives; slices all kinds vegetables rapidly. Prepaid, \$1.00; 2 for \$2.00. Agents wanted. LUSHER BROS., Elkhart, Ind. 45 7

A Rancher's Life in Canada and Guide to Rural Industries, Fruit-growing, Poultry Keeping, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons, Hares, Goats, Bees, Flowers, etc. 25c each, prepaid. By C. H. PROVAN, Langley Fort. British Columbia. 45 6

Three Pair of Ferrets for Sale, at six dollars a pair. Apply to W.M. ATKINSON, Selkirk, Ont. 41 6

Storm Windows—Get our price list showing cost of windows glazed complete, any size. HALLIDAY COMPANY, Box 61, Hamilton. 41 6

RABBITS FOR SALE. Rufus Red Belgian Hares—Greatest meat producer known; pure standard bred stock, at right prices. C. KAPPLER, St. Marys, Ontario. 42 6

Genuine Black Siberian Hares—Some young stock usually for sale. Bucks \$8.00; Does, \$15.00. PEARLESS RABBITRY, 215 Hugheson South, Hamilton, Ontario. 43 7

RAW FURS. Dead or alive—Will pay ten percent more than anybody for red fox, cross, coon, bear cubs. R. C. TODD, Milltown, N.B. 41 4

TRAPPERS' POISON. Goes' Liquid Poison Capsules kill fur animals on spot. Goes' Luring Bait attracts them. Thirties season. In use with excellent results. First-class testimonials. Write for free circular and mention this paper. EDMUND GOES, Milwaukee, Wis., Station C, Route 6. 45 6

TAXIDERM. Birds and Animals Mounted naturally and moth proof. LANCELOT A. PIERCE, P. O. Box 476, Dartmouth, N.S. 45 6

THE WRACK-STRAWS

Published by Permission of J. M. DENT & SONS, London, England.

BY JANET LAING

The Story to Date—Ann Charteris is a school girl of seventeen when war was declared. Her brother enlists and is killed. The shock is a death blow to her father's health...

Chapter the Fourth.—(Continued.)

Anyhow she made quite a speech. With her eye on the cook, she reminded them of the long years that most of them had lived at and received kindness from Bartonsmuir. She then reminded them that it was the duty of every one to do special work at this crucial time...

This closed the proceedings for there was no vote of thanks. Miss Caroline evidently considering that none was needed, and the staff, without further comment in that place at least, parted for the night...

It was after all this, when the three of them were having biscuits, that Miss Emily said— "What about asking Lottie Alleyne, Caroline?"

"As a Wrack-straw?" said Miss Caroline. "My dear Caroline, of course not!" exclaimed Miss Emily. "Surely a woman who runs a canteen, and prisoners' parcels, and soldiers' mending, and—and—everything in a country town, besides entertaining people from billets and uncomfortable camps, from morning till night, week in, week out, and having wounded relatives staying constantly as well as not a Wrack-straw?"

"No, I suppose not," said Miss Caroline. "But she may know of some, Caroline," Miss Emily hastened to add. "Yes, and be glad to dispose of them," said Miss Caroline brightly. "Kindly write to her, Miss Charteris."

"Mrs. Alleyne, The Gables, Rathness, is her address," said Miss Emily. "She is our niece, Miss Charteris dear—once one of the prettiest girls in the neighbourhood, still one of the most affectionate and generous-hearted."

"I shall write to her at once," said Ann with enthusiasm. "And not only did she do so, but, unknown to her two mistresses, who might have worried about her in their beds, she went out afterwards and posted the letter. Two miles she went to the post-office in the faint light of a half-moon. Nothing interesting happened to her; however, either going or returning."

The letter thus romantically posted at about eight o'clock, arrived at dusk on the following evening at its destination, and was laid by Johnson amongst others on the hall table, where, it reposed for an hour and a half before any one so much as looked at it.

Miss Alleyne was in the drawing-room all that afternoon surrounded by men in khaki for the most part and all the women and girls that she could muster who at the moment were not working at something. The number of these fluctuated. Some in V.A.D. uniforms had to run away before tea, others rushed in just in time for it, but had to go off to the needle-work guild afterwards, others again had to take their turn at the canteen. A fair proportion, however, remained to entertain and to be entertained, and of these Evelyn Gardyne was soon the centre. She was a school-girl home for her Easter holidays, who could sing and play, as Mrs. Alleyne said, "Anything."

She could chatter, too, and had the kind of voice that is heard through any amount of talking. "Yes, wasn't it fun?" Fred Lorimer heard her say as he handed cups of tea to belated newcomers. "It was just about this time last year when we were coming north and at St. Pancras a soldier got into Miss Brownrigg's Ladies Only carriage. She spoke to him and he took no notice. He was asleep or faint I think. At any rate he looked awfully ill. But Miss B. was determined to have him turned out. Indeed, she had told me to call the guard, when what do you think happened? A girl, who was sitting in another corner, started up—such a pretty girl—and said— "If there is room elsewhere as you say, go yourselves there, rather than disturb this man who has been to hell to keep you comfortable!"

"I wish you had seen Miss Brownrigg's face and our faces, too, for that matter." She turned lightly to the piano again. "Miss Gardyne," said Fred under cover of some laughter. "You don't happen to know the name of that girl, do you?"

"Oh dear, no," laughed Evelyn. "She did not give us time to get to know her. We all trooped off then as meek as lambs to another carriage and did not see her again."

As she spoke her eyes met his and she became aware of an eager light in them. At the same moment he became aware of his own. "Do you know this now, won't you?" he said, hastily taking up a song at random. "Certainly if you wish it," she said, blushing a little as she played the opening bars. She had never seen that light in his eyes before and it was rather wonderful. What if—well, stranger things had happened—and Mrs. Alleyne, she was sure, would like it—otherwise why should she invite her so often to the Gables to play to Mr. Lorimer?"

A little breathlessly she began to sing— "Come to me in the silence of the night, Come in the speaking silence of a dream, Come with soft rounded cheeks and eyes as bright As sunlight on a stream. Come back in tears, come back in tears, Oh, memory, hope, love, of former years."

The tremor of nervousness in the clear girlish voice lent to the passionate words a curiously poignant charm. There was dead silence round the singer when she began the second verse. Even the talker at her other end of the room stopped to listen. "Come back to me in dreams that I may live, My very life again though cold in death, Come back to me in dreams that I may live, Pulse for pulse, breath for breath. Come back to me in dreams! Speak low, lean low, As long ago my love—so long ago."

"My dear Fred," said Mrs. Alleyne when the after-silence had ended in applause. "If you intend to take that cup of tea to Mrs. Baxter, pray do so before it gets quite cold."

Fred started and spilled some tea as he went. "I never could stand Lord Henry Somerset's songs," said Mrs. Baxter as he handed her the half-depleted cup.

Afterwards he remembered noting quite mechanically that she had an aggressive lower jaw, but he could not remember answering anything to her remark, and wondered if he had been rude.

Mrs. Baxter was in no doubt as to that. "May I Lorimer has not improved," she said to her hostess. "I suppose he thinks that for a V.C. man he is unnecessary."

"What has he been doing?" said Mrs. Alleyne. "Didn't you see?" said Mrs. Baxter. "He spilled half my tea, handed me nothing to eat, and went away while I was talking to him."

"You must excuse him," said Mrs. Alleyne. "He has had a bad time and, though he looks so fit, he is not himself yet."

"Well for his friends' sake I hope not," said Mrs. Baxter. "Yet it's not like Fred," said Mrs. Alleyne to herself.

"Is it possible that he and Evelyn— " "I have some more tea," said somebody else, and she had no more time to think that afternoon.

Meantime Fred had seated himself in a dilapidated old chair that he specially loved, all alone in front of the fire. Many a time during the weeks he had spent at the Gables making a desperately slow recovery he had sat in that chair alone with his dreams and imaginings. All howevers had been shadowy visions compared to the one brief moment of reality. For one brief moment the curtain had been lifted. The girl whose face night and day was haunting him had stood before him speaking, living. Then the song had intervened that had driven him crazy for the moment. Was it possible that never again he was to see the unknown girl who had protected him in his extremity? In all future days was she destined to be merely his love of long ago? The thought was intolerable. Was she only to come back in dreams? To speak low—lean low—only in dreams?

"Then I can't stand it," he said to himself quite quietly. It had come to that. He was possessed. Without this girl with her russet hair and the tears on her eyelashes life was nothing—friendship was nothing. She had said— "For, of course, it was she—she must have been she whom that girl had seen in the railway carriage—that he had been to hell. Again to-night she might say the same. He was there now, and all for the sake of her who did not care a button about him. For, of course, she did not care. She only cared for the other man who had died or been wounded or something, and for whose sake she had been kind to him. If she had cared anything she would, at least, have left some indication of where to find her, some address, some message—not a rug without an initial even. She would have looked out in the advertisement he had put in all the papers for the owner of the rug and have sent some answer."

After all she must be a heartless creature not to think of what that might feel about it. But then those tears trembling on her eyelashes. . . . She was not heartless, only maddeningly stupid not to know what Larm she was doing. . . . For how could a man get well—mentally well at least—in the state he was in? He could not get well for longing for her. He would die in the end very likely like Jimmy Green in Barbara Alton—a nice ending for a V.C.—futile—idiotic. Yet what other end could there be to this fever of the soul that had possession of their supplies. Before long he is in a fair way to prosper. The sole disturbers of his peace are Joe Clark, the bully, who is jealous of his popularity; and young Grant the beautiful newcomer to the Bar, who he fancies, looks down upon him, on account of his humble position.

Rita Clark, the untutored little Spanish girl, Joe's adopted sister, warns him of Joe's enmity, but Brammer-ton has already proved his abilities as a fighter upon the celebrated Harford "Bruiser," and has no fear of Joe. Presently he pounds Joe into submission, and then saves him from drowning, by way of reconciliation. Miss Grant, the athletic heroine, is also saved from drowning and experiences a similar change of heart regarding her rescuer whom she dub "brave and very gallant gentleman." Later when a murderous gang of beach-combers tries to carry off a chest of gold, Miss Grant returns the compliment by coming to Brammer-ton's assistance, with her pistol. The friendship thus established quickly ripens into a love affair, but owing to a misunderstanding Miss Grant suddenly quits Golden Crescent, leaving Brammer-ton without trace of her whereabouts.

Meantime Rita has fallen heir to the chest of gold and become the wife of the repentant Joe. While on the honeymoon, Rita encounters Miss Grant, explanations follow, with the result that Miss Grant and Brammer-ton are once more united. In the end an accidental remark reveals Brammer-ton's identity to Miss Grant, and she in her turn confesses to having adopted an assumed name. Her real name is not Mary Grant, but Lady Rosemary Granton. She also tells Brammer-ton that his brother to whom she had been pledged, is dead; by which somewhat happy circumstance she is now able to marry the man of her choice, and to fulfil her father's wish as well.

On the whole the story is entertaining though there are many loose ends; characters are introduced and rather fully described which do not appear again and which seem to have been slightly bearing upon the narrative; it suggested clue to the parentage of Rita is never followed up.

The book is one which those who like exciting incidents and who are

him, that conjured her up before him at every turn, in every twilight, in every dawn, worst of all that made her partner with him in every little daily happening.

Yet physically he was strong again. She did not know him now if she saw him. The wreck-straw had taken care of all that wonderful night—emaciated, unshaven, with blood-shot eyes—he shuddered as he thought of himself then—had vanished. Now in the mirror above the mantelpiece he could see himself, clean-shaven again, clear-eyed, good to look at. The sight thrilled him for a moment with a sense of his own power. . . . Ah, if he could but meet her—could but look once more into her eyes, perhaps he might be able to make her forget that other man! At least she would be sorry for him again, for she would know how desperately he needed her. But he would never see her. She would never know what she had done to him. Things happened like that in this world and a man must go on, if he could but meet her—could but look once more into her eyes, perhaps he might be able to make her forget that other man! At least she would be sorry for him again, for she would know how desperately he needed her. 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A Magazine Page For Home-Makers

OUR HOME CLUB

The very life and welfare and efficiency of our soldiers depend largely on the work of the people at home.

We would like to know that in every "Witness" home there were those who were working for our soldiers and the Empire. Very much has been already accomplished by "Witness" readers, who in many centres have not only organized but mobilized the talent and energy of their churches and districts in connection usually with the Red Cross organization, which is doing such splendid work everywhere.

If you can organize a Red Cross Branch: If you cannot, then get together those of your own family and do all you can: sew and knit, make supplies and gather funds.

All inquiries as to how and what to make, or how to organize a branch of the Red Cross will be cheerfully answered by the Editor of the "Witness".

Lists of contents should be placed inside and outside of every pattern, and a copy should also be forwarded by mail to the Editor of the "Witness Club," so that it may be acknowledged through our columns.

Be careful to put "Witness" Club at the top of your list, and also your own name and address. This is essential, as otherwise mistakes in acknowledging the parcels are almost impossible to avoid.

Almost all railways and express companies are carrying Red Cross packages free of charge. All parcels should be sent C.O.D., addressed simply "Red Cross Society," 40 Belmont Park, Montreal, Que., and marked "Red Cross Supplies."

All work sent direct to the "Witness" Office, Montreal, must have postage or express prepaid.

THE RED CROSS SPIRIT.

"Get the work done; never mind who gets the credit." That is the spirit in which the Red Cross work is being done in France, according to the testimony of observers who recently have returned to this country from "Over there," and it speaks volumes for the cause in which the organization is enlisted. The same spirit, it may be said in all truth, animates the directing organization over here, and it should be the spirit in connection with the work of every chapter and every auxiliary.

Let the spirit of France—the spirit that has taken hold of the Red Cross organization that is in France—be infused throughout all the branches and all the chapters over here. Then the work so gloriously begun will be still grander, and there will be glory in the completed work for every Red Cross member. There will be pride in the realization that it is "Your Red Cross."

LETTERS FROM A WESTERN WOMAN

The Church and The Community.

"We must believe that something is wrong with the Church, because we are given to understand so by many people with good plausibility of speech. Young men do not belong to the Church; they tell us that they despise it, and those who do not belong to it seem to regard it with a kind of sorrowful repudiation, as if they had come to the conclusion that it is of no use for the welfare of the world and that there is nothing to be hoped from it. Yes, something must be very wrong when the young men give it up, leave it all, instead of using it as a means of preparation for the establishment of the Kingdom of God, seek for other ways, rural organizations, socialistic ideals, even the most earthly and materialistic ways, in order to promote human welfare and establish that which is to take the place of the Kingdom of God."

These were the opening words of a sermon preached by a well-known divine not long since.

A few months ago the writer sent out a questionnaire to the rural organizations of the Province in order to ascertain as accurately as possible the social and religious conditions. To this questionnaire one hundred and forty-two replies were received, covering the different sections of the Province, with the exception of the foreign settlements, pretty fully. The information was carefully tabulated, and leaves one appalled with the crying need. Fields are white unto the harvest, but the laborers are few. If there is any message to the church, it is that it is "Awake, thou that sleepest."

No Service.

A gentleman from Toronto, very prominent in Sunday school work, was attending a convention out here for the first time. In the course of an Executive meeting at which some rural workers were present, a question was asked in regard to districts having no Sunday school. I shall never forget the astonished look on the man's face as he gasped "What? Districts with no Sunday school?" And if we had added, "Yes, and no church service, and no religious teaching in the home, not even a Bible," I am sure the good man would have collapsed in his chair. Yet such conditions exist. If the districts reporting are representative of the Province as a whole, then for the one school district in which service is held on Sunday, there are two where there is none. For in some of these districts a small percentage of the people attend service elsewhere; but it takes considerable of the grace of God in the heart.

No Sunday School.

The writer one time went into a rural district in the Canadian West as a school teacher. She found that there had been no Sunday school in the district since its organization years before, excepting for a very brief period, when it was attempted by another school teacher. The first morning of school she thought to open with the Lord's prayer, but found she had first to teach it to the pupils, of whom about thirty were present, their ages

ranging from six to twelve or fourteen. Not a single hymn did these children know—think of that, you who sang children's hymns from the time you were able to lip a word. Sunday school was organized at once, but to her astonishment she found that the children knew no more of Jesus than they did of Julius Caesar; and upon investigation found that in several of the homes there was not even an English Bible.

"Heathen," do I hear you say? Yes, perhaps you might class the children as such, but such an implication would be bitterly resented by their parents. These people were highly moral, of average intelligence, and some of them were even born in Canada! Moreover, a fortnightly church service had been regularly held in that district for four or five years. Had it met the need, think you?

After Sunday school was organized the older boys came for a short time, but made up their minds that Sunday school was a woman's job, and chose the more congenial pastime of baseball on Sunday afternoons. Except for very intermittent periods, this is all the Bible teaching those boys ever received. Some of them have since joined the colors, and it is a source of satisfaction, though a sad, sad comment on home conditions that these boys will receive teaching and training along physical, moral and spiritual lines "over there," that should life and limb be spared, will make them more fit for citizenship and give them a new viewpoint of the real and eternal things.

Here is an instance that came under my notice. For one of those districts without service and Sunday school a little boy went on Sunday to visit an old lady who had lived the best part of her life under entirely different conditions. She thought she would teach him the Sunday school lesson, but she was amazed at the child's ignorance that she said, "Does your grandmother—who had brought him up—'never teach you anything about God?' " "No," he said, "all I ever hear about God is 'God, God—n you, get out of this.' " Yet that district is not more than four or five miles from a village centre where two different churches hold service each Sabbath. "Isolated instances," do I hear you say? Not at all. Ask any rural school teacher who has taken the trouble to investigate, or any pastor who knows his flock. Above all, read a copier's report, and see if you do not revise your Mission Band teaching.

In pre-war times the territory was by no means covered, but war conditions have intensified the situation. Appeals come through the rural organizations asking that men be sent, but there are no men to send. Each small sub-division of a city has its little Methodist, its little Presbyterian, and its little Episcopal or Baptist church when one fair-sized building would contain all the worshippers. Moreover, the pews of churches ten or twelve blocks away are not all filled, and there is a street car line running direct to them. Little towns of from 1,500 to 2,000 people will have four or five churches, while little villages of three hundred or less are pretty sure to have two or more churches. Oh, the pity of it that man power is not conserved in the churches as in industrial activity. Surely the time is ripe for change. Western peoples, and particularly rural peoples, care very little for denomination—the man and the message mean much more to them. Surely the day when all Protestant churches unite their forces to the end that the country may be efficiently shepherded will be the most blessed day the West has yet seen.

In the meantime how are we to deal with the existing situation? Social workers among our rural peoples are dismayed with the outlook, as far as any effort the church can put forth to cope with the situation is concerned. One way only will the great majority of the children of these Western Provinces become acquainted with the ethical and spiritual standards raised by Jesus Christ—and that is through the public school; and we are glad to say that some of the churches, appalled at the revelation of rural and urban statistics, have come to this conclusion also. The probabilities are that an inter-denominational committee may be appointed this year in Alberta to discuss the situation and draw up a course of Bible readings to be used in the schools of the Province. How it will work in foreign settlements, or what methods may be used to reach the peoples of a different creed, to whom we owe the best in our Canadian civilization, remains to be seen. That more earnest and efficient effort must be put forth among them is unquestioned, and here, as to a large degree elsewhere, the real missionary will be the conscientious school teacher. We must not continue to merit the rebuke of the big squaw in

Manitoba who said to the official trustee of that Province, "You Canadians d—d queer people, d—d queer people. You raise money, you pay missionary fer go China, you pay missionary fer go India, you do not give us any schools."

In the questionnaire mentioned at the beginning of this article, the writer asked, "If the social, moral and spiritual conditions in the communities with which you are acquainted are not satisfactory, how, in your opinion, could the church assist in their betterment?"

Many and varied were the answers received to this question. The overlapping of denominations was everywhere deplored. The church was urged to see that the liquor law was enforced, that pool-rooms were closed for the period of the war, that the village centres, which are too often a source of contamination, be cleaned up. Everywhere there were signs that a community spirit is being developed, and that the church is being measured by the interest its representatives take in developing the social and educational as well as the spiritual side of the community life. Anything that tends to division is regarded as a menace.

Especially is an interest being taken in the fourfold development of our young people, and the man who seeks to develop that fourfold life is the man who will command the respect and assistance of the rural organizations.

Here are a few plain sayings of some of our most respected and intelligent rural men and women:

"The church can only assist by winning the people's confidence and working for the moral and social uplift of the whole community—not one particular sect. Otherwise it is a hindrance to social unity."

"I think the methods adopted by the Y.M.C.A. would be far more successful in the country districts. The church service is far too formal, and lacks the practical interest in the social, moral and spiritual welfare of the community."

"I believe the church will have more power for good in country communities when it gains a little courage. There is much that deserves castigation right here on the prairies—also in politics and among the big interests."

When preachers tackle the big rotten spots in our national life they will get the backing of the farmer."

The Men and the Message.

As to the kind of men we want—The preacher must be cut after the pattern of the army chaplain and Y.M.C.A. worker in France, take an interest in the everyday life of the people, and not appear to patronize.

"The trouble is that the students sent out are here to-day and gone to-morrow, not permanent; also they are young, earthy, inexperienced in the ways of the world, and especially the West."

"They want to get over the idea that the East is so much superior to the West, and that they are 'missionaries' to the heathen, must be well met fellows, get acquainted with all, not the church-goers only."

"We want men or women interested in people and rural life, and trained to grapple with their problems. The men sent here seem totally untrained, and their years at college seem to make their viewpoint less like ours, or their ideas more antagonistic to our ideals of what service they and we should render together. To work with us, and not at us is our idea."

A high note was struck by one who said, "The church does not pay enough attention to things that are of the earth. Please God, this great adventure may yet be accepted, and the Church be true to her vocation. If not, it may be that God will take away her candlestick and commit His Cause to some new and more adequate instrument."

day strengthened their right to a place in the Heavenly Kingdom."

One thinks of the risen Jesus preparing a meal of bread and fish for the tired, hungry and discouraged disciples. Was that a "secular" task, think you? "Every common bush is aflame with God," and when we awake to the realization that we are not the children of the devil, but the children of God, that "In Him we live and move, and have our being," then perhaps we shall better understand the divine significance of the common task, and the teachings and example of Jesus, whose test for the claim to eternal life was the feeding of the hungry and the clothing of the naked.

A Living Faith.

The closing words of a wonderfully strong paper read by a working woman in England to a group of Anglican lay preachers for the National Mission in their parish, sums up, better than any words of mine possibly can, the message of the West to the church to-day. She said: "Gentlemen, you do not need to be spiritualized, but materialized, and made to face the everyday facts of life. If you who scarcely soil your hands need a bathroom to keep your bodies clean and fit for the service of God, how much more does the man at the works or the boy on the farm need one to keep his body fit for the service of humanity? If you need leisure and silence for communion with the Father, how much more so does a woman who has no one room she can call her own and who toils from 6 a.m. till 11 p.m. with no break? Altruism is the keynote of the Christian; but altruism is only possible under a 'Collectivist and Co-operative State. In the Trades Unions, Co-operative and other Socialist movements we see hands stretching out towards the ideal, faces looking towards the dawn of brotherhood. Have they no need of you, and of your help? If so, what are you doing to help or hearten? Shake off your theological ideals and ideas, your churchy habits of creeds and ceremonies lest they become your winding-sheet. Move in the world of labor, politics, economics, and charge those dead things with the dynamic of a living faith. Demand in no uncertain tone justice, beauty, education and freedom for the many even as the few." And if I may be permitted to quote again from a book written by Chaplains of the Church of England on service in France and Flanders: "Please God, this great adventure may yet be accepted, and the Church be true to her vocation. If not, it may be that God will take away her candlestick and commit His Cause to some new and more adequate instrument."

LEONA R. BARRITT.

WOMEN AND THE VICTORIA CROSS.

The Victoria Cross has never been given to a woman. "When the time comes for smashing another precedent," says the Foreign Press Bureau of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, "it is undoubtedly good first to some devoted nurse, whose heroism equals that of the trenches or the quaterdeck. In the British Army citations one day appeared the name of Margaret Dewar, staff nurse of English Hospital No. 3, mortally wounded during the bombardment of her hospital while protecting her patient without thought of her own safety.

"In one of the recent attacks, four Nursing Sisters, as the British trainees are called, were killed, three while assisting their patients to greater safety. The fourth was singing to a man whose nerves had been miserably shattered and whom the new attack was driving into a spasm of agony. The bomb caught her, killing her almost instantly, but the man for whom she had given her life as unhesitatingly as ever did soldier on the field was saved."

That long bias fold of satin or muslin that rolls at the back of the neck into a collar and ties at the end of the V-line in front into a loose knot is decidedly becoming to most women, and therefore it is in for much favor.

It is easy to make. Simply fold a bias strip anywhere from eight to fourteen inches wide and anywhere from a yard to a yard and a half long, lengthwise through the centre and stitch the raw edges in a seam, leaving an opening large enough to turn the collar right side out. Then turn it and press it and sew up the little opening—and the collar is done.

HOME COOKING

ALL SORTS OF PROBLEMS.

Dear Madam.—We dried beans, greens and celery, but now we have it we do not like it. I soak them carefully over night, put them in fresh water and cook well, but they are tasteless and tough, and I don't think we will ever dry any more.

A DISAPPOINTED GARDENER.

Try them again before deciding you do not like them, and first of all be sure you put on the right amount of clean water to soak them in. It is safe to add one part water to three parts of vegetables, of the leaf variety (spinach, cabbage, etc.), while to root products you will need to add four parts water to one part dried roots. A little experience will enable you to judge how long to soak the different products. The eye is trained not the taste.

Secondly, and this is essential, never discard the water in which you soak your dried vegetables. If this water is washed and more added, and the food subjected to heat it becomes unpalatable—it has no flavor nor to speak of the loss of food value.

Dear Madam.—When one gets into trouble they always turn for help to the "Witness." Dorothy wants to know if you can tell her what will take white paint out of a black silk skirt; have tried turpentine, gasoline and ether all to no purpose. Quess—I cleaned my jeans and chicken and beef after the receipts you gave in the "Weekly Witness" last year, but they soured, and were not fit to use. What was the cause of it? Was afraid to try this year, but I want to eat some chickens again. Please answer this right away in "Weekly Witness," and oblige.

MRS. BENJ. DONALD.

When white paint has been left in dark goods it is always hard to remove. It will have to be soaked in turpentine or coal oil until softened, then brushed and rubbed with a soft nail brush or old tooth brush.

The difficulty probably is that white lead has soaked into the fibre of the silk and hardened there. The gasoline, etc., has probably taken out all the soft matter, leaving the fibre stiff and brittle. It is difficult to say what caused the canned goods to spoil. Cans with the least chip on the rim, poor or ill-fitting rubbers, insufficient sterilizing of cans before filling (it is safest to put them in clean cold water in a clean boiler, bring to a boil and boil at least ten minutes) letting the filled cans stand before sterilizing or processing, not boiling long enough. The latter may be the reason for your failure as many do not realize that the time given for boiling after the meat is in the can is not just the time needed to cook the meat sufficiently, but sufficient to kill all germs a quite different thing. Young chicken needs only a few minutes to cook tender, yet it must be processed the full time.

Dear Friend "Witness"—Will you kindly tell us what to put in an ordinary boiled frosting to make it puff lightly? By answering the above, you will confer a favor on several who wish to know, and oblige.

FARMER'S WIFE.

The old-fashioned boiled frosting: 1 cup sugar, 1/2 cup water, 1 teaspoon vanilla, or 1-2 tablespoons lemon juice, 1-2 cup water and whites of 2 eggs. Put sugar and water in a saucepan and stir to prevent sugar sticking to pan. Heat gradually until syrup and boil without stirring until syrup will thread when dropped from prongs of a silver fork or tin of spoon. Have whites of egg beaten stiff and pour gradually over them the boiling syrup, beating the mixture constantly, and continue beating until of right consistency to spread; then add flavoring liquid as may be desired, and beat with back of spoon. Cream as soon as firm. If not beaten long enough, it frosting will run. If beaten too long, it too long may be improved by adding a few drops of lemon juice or boiling water, but will not be light.

Doing "our bit" as we all are, we substitute syrup maple sugar or dark brown sugar for the white sugar of other days. The ingredients for a boiled icing to be made without sugar are as follows: Three-quarters (white) cupful of syrup, two eggs (whites), one-quarter teaspoonful of vanilla extract and a pinch of salt. The method used is the same as the old.

Dear Madam.—Will you be so good as to repeat the recipe for whitewash in the paper August 13th. I have lost the paper. Thanking you in advance.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

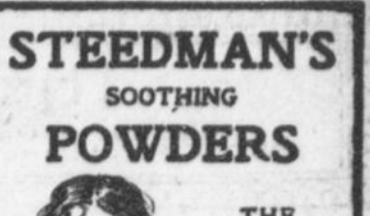
Is this the one? Break up six lbs. of whitening in a pail containing just sufficient water to cover the whitening. When the latter is thoroughly slaked and settled down, pour off the surplus water, stir the dissolved whitening with the bare hand and arm, and add one quart of hot double size. Incorporate the two and set aside in a cool place to form a jelly. To prevent a yellow shade, grind a little indigo or ivory black in water, mix with the whitening, and strain before adding the size. When required for use dilute with cold water and use at once.

Dear Madam.—As I am a reader of your valuable paper and enjoy it very much, and have been helped different times with answers to questions on cooking and other things which are very helpful, will you please answer these questions as soon as possible. Will greatly oblige. Could you please tell me of a good hair dye. As my brown hair is turning very grey and faded. And also could you tell me how I could get a good book on bee keeping. Would you please tell me how I could blacken a pair of good grey shoes.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

Do not on any account use a dye. Get your general health toned up and use the time you would take in keeping your hair dyed (and worrying when it turned greenish and you had not time to dye it) in getting your hair into good condition. Wash it every week with warm soft water and castile soap, rinsing it well in warm water and drying with warm towels. Brush it lightly every night, using if you like, a little lavender or other toilet water to freshen the scalp and keep it free from dust. When you are getting at night or any time you have leisure, massage the scalp by placing the points of the fingers firmly on the scalp and moving the skin in a circular direction. Do this all over the scalp as often as you have time. The massage will restore circulation and

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS



THE PICTURE OF HEALTH

HER MOTHER SAYS
"I thought you might like to see my little girl's photo. She is just three years old. Since she was a baby of four months I have given her Steedman's Powders, and I always found them not only cooling, but cleansing and refreshing. I used to give them on the same day each week, and if I happened to miss she was cross and fretful. She cut all her teeth without my knowing thanks to these precious powders."
Tottenham, Sept. 29th, 1912.

THESE POWDERS CONTAIN

EE NO POISON EE

once on any spot or place that becomes soiled you can keep a light-colored garment in good condition for a long time. Never hang away such a sweater even for a few days without giving it a rub with the magnesia, and you will be pleased with the results.

For the granulated eyelids you should go to your doctor. It is a troublesome condition, not easy to get rid of, and one which should not be treated except by a competent physician. Boracic acid dissolved in boiling water and kept on hand is the best eye wash for ordinary tired or inflamed eyes. Looking in a mirror, drop the boracic solution in, or filling a large teaspoon, hold it over the eye, and by moving the eyelid up and down wash the eye.

A small girl's prayer, on being told that her invalid father was recovering: "Thank you for making my dear daddy better. Please make him so as he can have some good games on my birthday. Amen. Or else Christmas."—Selected.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon at foot of this department, send it to us with fifteen cents in stamps or silver for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily patterns. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

A SIMPLE BLOUSE SUIT.

2593—This model is good for flannel, serge, velvet, corduroy and wash materials, such as galles, gingham, khaki, chambray and percale, drill and linen. One could make the blouse of wash material and the trousers of cloth or velvet.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 will require 2 1/2 yards of 40-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents in silver or stamps.



A SMART ONE-PIECE STYLE.

2345—Velvet or satin, serge or gabardine may be selected for this style. It will require little trimming—a touch of color or a bit of wool embroidery. In front, the waist and skirt are combined, at the back the skirt portion is gathered at the waist. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length.



A STYLISH SUIT.

Coat—2556. Skirt—2442. Comprising Coat Pattern 2556, and Skirt Pattern 2442. This will make a splendid suit in Jersey cloth, gabardine, broadcloth, serge, satin, velvet or corduroy. For separate skirt and coat one could have plaid or check, suitable for the skirt, and serge for the coat. The collar of satin or velvet or of the material of the skirt. The pockets are a new feature. The vest of the coat may be omitted. The Coat



Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. It requires 4 1/2 yards of 40-inch material for a 38-inch size. The Skirt is cut in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. Size 24 will require 2 1/2 yards of 44-inch material. The skirt measures about 1 1/2 yard at the foot.

This illustration calls for TWG separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents FOR EACH pattern, in silver or stamps.

PATTERN COUPON

JOHN DOUGLASS & SON, PUBLISHERS, MONTREAL, Please send me

Pattern Numbers.....

No. at the rate of fifteen cents each, amount in closed herewith ()

Name.....

Address.....

For Blouses, etc., give bust measure if female. For Men and Children give age only if possible.



The Boys' and Girls' Page

THE COWARD

(By Caroline Bird Parker.)

It was a fact that John Armstrong seemed to be a misfit in the surroundings amid which he was born. Why this studious, thoughtful boy should have been called upon to live on a Utah ranch and have been expected to ride and tame wild horses when he was deadly afraid of them was one of the mysteries of life. John's father had been born in the East and had been educated with all the care that is given to the son of a more than prosperous man. Not contented to take things easier than most boys were able to do, he surprised his family one day with the announcement that he wished to go West and make a place for himself, instead of dropping into his father's very comfortable shoes. Finally going to Utah, he went onto a ranch, which he took to as naturally as though there had been generations of out-of-door people behind him.

John's mother could not understand where his "softness," as she called it, came from—certainly not from her, for she could ride any horse in the country and was a better marksman than most of the men. His father understood, and counselled patience. "Do not be in a hurry," he would say to the mother. "I have seen his kind before. The boy is made of good material, and that is the main thing. There are plenty of things for a man to do besides loping around a ranch. Perhaps John was intended to take the place in the East that was mapped out for me."

John was fifteen the year that old Brush Creek went on a rampage and rose higher than it had done for thirty years. It stormed along like an army, taking with it many of the bridges, and at last away went the dam at the head of the canal, which spilled over from end to end, covering the lower fields with six feet of water. The creek, which had never been known to stay up more than three days, was now in the sixteenth day of its flood, and the range riders brought the disquieting news that yet five feet of solid snow still remained at the head of the creek, and it was still raining.

The threatening danger grew greater, and promised to engulf all of Mr. Armstrong's possessions. He and all of the neighboring ranchmen were out, fighting night and day to save their property. He had been away from home for forty-eight hours, and John and his mother had been obliged to look after the ranch, and the stock.

The old saying that "it never rains but it pours" proved true at this time also, for John's mother, who had hardly known a day's sickness in her life, became ill. She kept about for a whole day, trying to conceal her suffering from John, but in the evening she went in a heap on the floor. Floods mattered but little to John then, for there was his precious mother, dying

as he believed, and no one but himself to care for her. He managed to get her into bed, but nothing he did for her helped and the suffering increased. The nearest doctor was ten miles away, and on the other side of the mad, roaring creek. And how could he leave his mother, who would probably die while he was away.

But he knew that he must get help and that it would not do to delay. The only horse in the corral was The Terror, for his father and the men had ridden the others away when they had gone to fight the water. Even the best riders thought twice before mounting The Terror. John had a great sinking of the heart as he thought of what was ahead of him, but he did not hesitate, for he would have gone through fire for his mother.

Either The Terror welcomed company on this stormy night, or she was too surprised to resist, for she was easily caught and saddled. But as soon as John was mounted she recovered her senses, and in a twinkling her four feet were bunched, and she tried to make herself into an aeroplane. But John's fear for his mother had driven all weakness away and he stuck to the horse. He applied the whip so vigorously that the animal reconsidered matters and started on a wild run across the plain. But he again used the whip as if to urge her on to greater speed. This was more than her horse sense could work out, and so she decided to settle down to good steady work. John always maintained after his experience with her that The Terror was all right—that she had been looking for a master and had not found one until he had taken this wild ride.

On and on they went, at breakneck speed, but never fast enough to satisfy John, for always ahead of him was the white face of his mother and the fear that he might not get the doctor back home in time. He talked to the horse as though she were a human being, telling her that she must not fall him.

And she seemed to understand, for she put forth every effort. Once or twice she stumbled into a hole and nearly fell, but she recovered her footing and was on her way again. Once they had to ford a stream which was very high, and the horse hesitated for a second when she reached the bank, but John touched her lightly with the whip and she plunged into the water. Part of the way she had to swim, and John clung to her as best he could. When they reached the opposite bank she clambered up like a cat, and away they went again.

Now they neared Brush Creek, and if the bridge for which John was making was still standing he was all right, but he knew that even the most willing horse could not swim the roaring torrent that was rushing through the channel. John gave a great sigh of relief as The Terror's feet struck the first planks of the bridge, and he knew it was still firm or the horse would have hesitated to

go on it. They were soon over and the rest of the way was easy.

John reached the little village where Dr. Royal lived just as day was breaking. The doctor was accustomed to all sorts of calls at all times of day and night; but when he saw John he couldn't help looking startled, for the boy was not of the type that would take such a ride on a wild night unless the case was urgent. And when John told him why he had come, the doctor lost no time in starting, for he knew Mrs. Armstrong well enough to realize that she had not given up so long as she was able to stand. He was into his clothes and had the saddle on his horse in less time than it takes to tell it.

And back they started, The Terror leading the way. John slowed up when they reached the bridge and he could see that the water was already on a level with it, and that if they were to get across it must be within a very few minutes. He asked the doctor to go ahead, for if the bridge was to take one of them down it must not be the man on whom his mother's life depended.

As soon as the doctor's big bay horse struck the bridge he stopped and began to back, for he knew that the bridge was not safe. The doctor dug his spurs into the horse and he plunged forward, tearing a piece of earth away, and leaving a space about three feet wide from bank to bridge, but he crossed safely.

John backed The Terror and touched her with the whip. The mare took a run and jumped over the hole. The bridge swayed as he struck it, but his horse made the other side in about three leaps. The horses were frightened and the doctor and John were unable to stop them until they reached the top of a hill about a half a mile away. When they looked back the bridge had gone and the creek was roaring as though rejoicing that it had swept away the last trace of man's control of it.

"A close shave that, my boy," said the doctor; but John did not hear, for already he was again on his way, and The Terror was loping down the hill. The doctor chuckled a little and said to himself, "Armstrong has lost a boy to-night and gained a man."

When they reached the ranch they found John's mother in great pain, and the doctor gave John plenty to do as his assistant. "Can you save her?" was John's first word, his face white and his eyes big with anxiety. "Yes, John, but we were none too soon. It's a pretty stiff case of pneumonia, and your mother should have been in bed three days ago. But her strong constitution, and more than all that, her 'sand,' will pull her through."

And they worked like beavers for an hour or more, until finally the patient began to respond and could once more breathe without the great effort she had been making to do so. When she was quieter, John slipped away, and when the doctor looked him up to tell him what he thought of his courage,

he found the boy just outside the door, lying face downwards, his head buried in the grass and his body shaking with sobs.

John's father came home in the late afternoon, quite worn out with the terrific strain under which he had been working, but the rain had ceased to fall and the creek had done all the damage it could before another year. He came in with a "Hurrah" on his lips, but it never got beyond them. When he saw the doctor, and the expression of John's eyes he almost fell to the floor himself, and leaned against the door, looking from one to the other, afraid to ask what was wrong.

But his wife called to him, and the doctor reassured him. He told him also of John's going for him, and that but for his son's bravery and quick action the story might have been different. John's father knew that his boy had done a man's work that night. He drew himself up to his full height and held out his hand. As John grasped it and the father and son looked into each other's eyes, they understood that henceforth they were to be man and man—"Congregationalist."

TURNING A TRENCH AROUND.

The best thing an infantryman does is dig. He learns to dig quickly, to dig frantically but efficiently, for many times during a year in the trenches his shovel saves his life, and the ground he has won at the risk of his life.

This is best illustrated in the case of a successful attack.

The fourth trench—the last to be taken—is where the real scene of activity ensues. One second wasted may mean a hundred lives lost, says "Popular Mechanics."

The reason for this rush is that it is now a maxim of the fighting on the western front that a counter-attack may reasonably be expected within five minutes after a set of trenches has been taken—certainly within ten. The enemy, in making a counter-attack, naturally hits first at the trench nearest him, which is the fourth one captured in the successful attack. Therefore, it is vitally necessary to face the parapet the other way, pile up the sandbags, piles, and other obstructions, for breastworks, throw up barbed wire and fasten it to a tangle of stakes if time allows, and generally transform what has been the enemy's fourth line of defence into a new first-line trench ready to repel an attack. The problem is a huge one.

WINTER COLLECTING.

It is not too early now to begin a collection of cocoons and chrysalises. If you watch for them when you are tramping through the woods or fields or when you go skating or snowshoeing, you will be much more successful in getting a large number and numerous varieties than you will be if you wait until March or April. Many moths choose for their winter quart-

ers a twig on a bush or a small tree that overhangs the water. In the spring it is often difficult to reach them, but when the ice is still strong there is nothing easier.

Many amateur collectors lose most of their best specimens because they use wrong methods in collecting or preserving them. Never pull a cocoon or a chrysalis from a twig. Cut the twig a few inches below the pupa, and take careful notice of its position on the tree. Handle the twig as little as possible, and when you reach home fasten it by its lower end so that the pupa will be in the position in which you found it, and with nothing, not even another twig, within three inches in any direction. Then when the creature emerges it will find conditions normal.

Instinct causes a moth or a butterfly to place its pupa in such a position that when it awakes to life again in a new form and crawls from its pupa case, a wet, flabby thing with pulpy bags for wings, it can take a suitable place and attitude for the wonderful process of expanding its wings. The moth must immediately find a place where its wings will hang downward, for that helps them to expand. Even if its house is right side up, the specimen is spoiled if its wings touch anything before they are expanded and dry. If the house is wrong side up, its fate is probably sealed; it can only die a miserable death, with its wings unexpanded and stuck to its surroundings.

The Polyphemus moth (*Teles polyphemus*) requires nearly half an hour to expand its wings and an hour or more to dry them. During all that time it must have the right conditions. The Cecropia moth (*Samia cecropia*), the largest of the native silkworms, measures from five to six and a half inches across and needs ample room. The instinct of all these creatures as to the best position in which to place their pupa is a safe thing to follow.

During the winter the attic, where it is cold, is a good place to keep the collection. See that the specimens have a little sun once in a while and a light sprinkling of water every week or two. When you expect any specimens to come out it is best to put them in a box covered with wire netting; otherwise they will be hard to capture uninjured.

Be cautious about attempting to hurry nature.

CAN YOU DO IT?

THE MATHEMATICAL BLACKSMITH.

A blacksmith had a stone weighing 40 lbs. A mason coming into the shop struck it and broke it into four pieces. "There," said the smith, "you have ruined my weight." "Not so," said the mason. "I have made it better; for whereas before you could only weigh 40 pounds you can now weigh every pound from 1 to 40. Required, the size of the pieces?"

With Five Grains of Corn:
Solution: $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 = 120$ ans. With one grain more the possible changes would be 720.

(Continued.)

OUR MAIL BAG.

FAIRY SERENADE.

(Written by Avery Shaw.)

Oh Fluttering, I love thee true,
And in my home there's room for two,
Your lips are of a crimson hue,
Your hair of gold, and eyes soft blue,
The Violet sweet and fresh with dew
Is waiting patiently for you.

And honey clear with pollen-cake
Is asking for you to partake.
The luscious grapes upon the vine
Around my sunny dwelling twine,
Will you come, "Oh Fairy Mine,"
And on this simple banquet dine?

Bluebells which never fade or wrinkle
Toll out their chime, Tinkle! Tinkle!
Near where the little brooklet gushes,
There are scented reeds and rushes,
The warm zephyrs wafted here
Keep Jack Frost from coming near,
Silvery fish swim all around,
While splashes and chirps are the
only sound.

Here the kingfisher builds his nest,
Eight white eggs lying at rest,
No wicked elf will harm you here,
As long as you are in my care
In this glade of which I sing,
Birds are ever carolling,
Human feet have never trod
O'er the primrose-dotted sod.

"Neath the branches of the old oak
trees
Is the home for you and me,
In this green and mossy dell
I am begging you to dwell."
(Age, 10 years.)

Dear Editor.—I thank you very much for the ninepins. We are also filling to-day. We pop buckwheat, but we do not have to shell it. I have thirteen pigeons, but some of them are sold. I had four rabbits, but the dogs got two of them and the weasels got one, and one got hung. I am in the second class, but we have two weeks' holidays. There are twenty-five in our school. I have twenty-eight dominoes; we just learnt to play this summer. I have thirty royal checkers; we learnt to play checkers last year. I am eight years old. My name is

HENRY WILLARD SHANTZ.

Dear Editor.—This is my first letter to the Club. I am 11 years old. I have two sisters and three brothers, one went to the war and two alive. I had a brother killed on the track. I have 25 barrels of potatoes, 3 barrels of turnips, half a barrel of carrots. I go to school and am in No. 11 Book.

MAGGIE BAILEY.

(I'm sorry you lost your brother, Maggie. Did you raise all those vegetables yourself? Write and tell us how you did it.—Ed.)

Dear Editor.—I wish to thank you for the pin, which I was very pleased to get. I am a little late in answering. I am going to write a long letter to the "Witness" one of these days. I am going to school now, and have not got very much time. Now, I guess I will close for this time, wishing the "Witness" every success. I remain,

JEAN L. MUNDLE.

Dear Editor.—I am writing a letter

Signet Rings

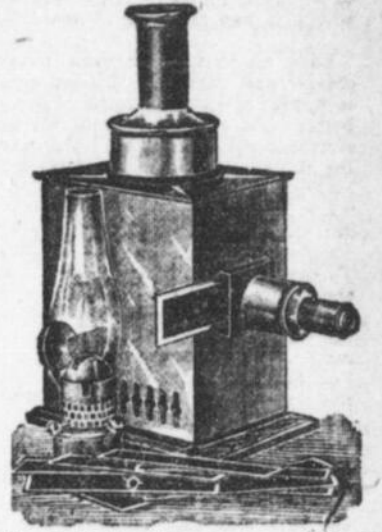
FREE TO

BOYS and GIRLS

This beautiful Gold Signet Ring with your monogram engraved, is yours for selling 20 of our 16 x 29 famous Oligograph and Patriotic Pictures at 15 cents each, or 30 packages of our beautiful Xmas Postcards (6 in a packet), at 10 cents each. Send to-day. Don't wait.

COLONIAL ART COMPANY,
Dept. B., Toronto.
Important—Send size of ring.

ABSOLUTELY FREE



This dandy big Magic Lantern, exactly as illustrated. We have only a few of them and you can't get them anywhere else in Canada. This is a magnificent prize and you can entertain your friends in a delightful manner these long winter evenings. You get a full set of beautiful colored slides with it. All you have to do to get the whole outfit is to sell 20 of our famous 16 x 29 Oligographs or Patriotic Pictures of General Haig and other soldiers at 15 cents each, or 45 sets of our beautiful, richly colored, embossed Christmas Cards (6 for 10 cents) at 10 cents each set. Send to-day. These Christmas cards and pictures will sell like hot cakes just now. Everyone wants Christmas cards. Many of our great men started just this way. It's very easy.

COLONIAL ART COMPANY, TORONTO
Dept. H. S. M., Toronto.

which I hope will be interesting enough to win a "Witness" pin, like you sent my twin sister, and which I think is very pretty. We go to school again now, since summer holidays; we started to school on Sept. 3. I am in the Junior III. Class. We had our school fair on Sept. 20. I showed turnips, and got second prize; then I sent them to the Ancaster fair, and got third prize on them there. We were out to Caledonia fair yesterday; we had a nice time; it was a lovely day, and there was a big crowd there. We did not have to miss school to go to the fair, because of the Teachers' Convention. My two sisters and I were busy most of the holidays picking fruit and working in the garden, and we were glad to be able to help all we could in growing food.—I will close for this time, wishing the "Witness" every success. Yours truly,

GRACE M. SWAYZE (Age, 10.)

Dear Editor.—I am writing to thank you for the "Witness" pin which you have sent me. We have been so busy that I could not write. We have helped papa with the fruit and garden. My sister has written a letter to get a pin too, so we will both have one. I think the pin is very nice. My letter will be short this time, as I want to help mother. Yours truly,

JESSIE MAY SWAYZE.

OLD ENGLISH

NOVEMBER RHYMES.

Despite the perils of submarine and mines, the sea does not inspire terror; it did in the good old days of the wooden walls. November ushered in a close time for ships and drove the agricultural laborer indoors.

November takes fall; let ships no more sail.

Besides, the November sky is full of portents, probably of disaster, for

oft in this season, silent from the North,
A blaze of meteors shoots.

Excessive cold is to be dreaded, for it points to a miserable winter of rain and mud:—

If there's ice in November that will bear a duck,
There'll be nothing after but sludge and muck.

Readers of this Department will do well to take advantage of our special offers on page 5, for themselves and friends.

Children's Corner

ON THE SKY SEAS.

(By Blanche Elizabeth Wade.)

Oh, the Thistle down Craft broke its moorings one day,
Sing ho, for the life free and jolly!
From the Thistle-stalk Slip—why, it slipped away,
And the port it was bound for, I really can't say;
But it sailed far aloft with a breeze that was gay,
Sing ho, for the bold, saucy zephyr!
In the air up above, 'twas a beautiful sight,
Sing ho, for blue sky and for sunshine!
Though the Thistle lacked rudder, its sails were snow-white;
And it flew on and on, for its cargo was light—

Why, it almost caught up with the birds in their flight!
Sing ho, for the twittering swallows!

Oh, the Thistle sailed on where the breeze chose to steer,
Sing ho, for this way and the other!
And it never returned—or at least, so I hear,

But it dropped its seed cargo right back to our sphere;
So there'll be other Thistlecraft sailing next year,
Sing ho, for the feathery rovers!

—Selected.

TOO MUCH OF AN ADVENTURE.

Olive and Jim Marston were staying at a jolly farm in the depths of the country, getting over measles, and as generally happens when holidays

go on for too long, they were becoming very tired of each other, and worried the good farmer and his wife with their pranks.

"I vote we have a good old adventure to-day," said Jim one morning after breakfast. "I'm sick of the old farm, and I've a perfectly lovely plan



He and Olive managed to scramble on to a log.

in my head for doing something fine." Olive was accustomed to follow Jim in all his maddest pranks, so off they set together until they reached a field, where the farmer's wife had often warned them not to go, for it was

bounded on one side by a very swift river, now dashing along madly after the recent rains.

"Now for a bit of fun," cried Jim, wildly excited, as he clambered up the tree and fastened a piece of rope which he had brought with him to a branch which hung right over the river. He was soon swinging gaily to and fro while Olive danced underneath.

"Oh, Jim, how glorious!" she cried. "do let me have a go now!"

"All right, in a minute," cried Jim. "But you won't be able to do it," he added with a scornful laugh, and sent the thing out further than ever.

When at last he leapt down, Olive certainly felt distinctly nervous of climbing up and perching herself on the perilous swing. However, she wasn't going to be beaten by a mere boy, and managed after some difficulty to perch herself on the rope which was twisted round in the most uncomfortable way.

"Good for you," cried Jim. "Now, out you go, one, two, three," and he gave such a mighty push that the rope swung far out over the swirling water. There was a loud snap, and

with a shriek, Olive, branch, and swing went splashing into the river.

For a moment Jim was terrified, then he plunged after Olive, and just managed to grasp her with one arm. But the river was running very fast, and all he could do was to reach a log which was lying in the water across the river. With great strug-



"Now for a bit of fun!" cried Jim.

gling, he and Olive managed to scramble on to it, when, to their dis-

may, the log started moving down the river.

"Oh, Jim, what shall we do now?" sobbed Olive.

But Jim had already managed to get hold of a piece of the branch which had somehow got tangled up with the rope which still hung to Olive's waist, and as they drifted onwards he began to try to use it as a paddle. For ages he struggled to stick the branch into the banks or turn the direction of the log until his arms ached. Suddenly Olive called out that she saw a man in front of them fishing.

They both shouted as loudly as they could, and the man stopped his fishing, waded into the water, and managed to reach one end of the log, and the children were soon safe and sound on land. After thanking their kind rescuer they raced, hand in hand, all the way home, for they were very cold. The farmer's wife scolded them well and sent them straight to bed, where, by the way, they were very thankful to be, and even Jim confessed that he had had quite enough adventure to last him till the end of the holidays!—"Roundabout."

FREE PRIZE TO GIRLS

BEAUTIFUL DOLL AND DOLL CARRIAGE

This lovely Canadian Doll is 16 inches tall and looks just like the picture. She has jointed arms and legs and natural-looking head, hands and feet. She has a pretty dress with lace and ribbon trimmings.

The Doll Carriage has a steel frame and wheels, and the seat, back and hood are made of bathosette. It is 24 inches high, just the right size for the big doll. Any girl will be proud to own this lovely Doll and Doll Carriage.

Send us your name and address and we will send you 30 packages of beautiful, embossed Xmas Post Cards to sell at 10c. a package. When they are sold, send us our money (three dollars) and we will send you the Doll by mail, with all charges prepaid, and we send you the Doll Carriage also just as soon as you show your doll to your friends and get three of them to sell post cards and earn prizes.

Write to us to-day so you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.

Homer-Warren Company,
Dept. 276,
Toronto, Ontario.



Complete School Set—24 Pieces

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

This Gift Contains:
1 English School Bag,
1 Japanese Pencil Box,
1 Special Drawing Pencil,
1 Compass,
1 Rubber Tipped Lead Pencil,
1 Metal Gased Lead Pencil,
1 Pen Holder,
3 Pencil Points,
1 Box Crayons (15 colors),
1 Eraser,
1 Box Paints (6 colors),
1 Paint Brush,
1 Patriotic History,
3 Packages Union Jack Flag Stickers so that you can put the flag on your school books, letters, etc.

We will give you this whole 24-piece School Outfit free of all charge if you will sell just 30 packages of our lovely embossed Xmas and Greeting Cards at 10 cents a package (6 lovely cards in each package). Send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold send us the money and we will send you the whole outfit. Address:

HOMER-WARREN CO. Dept. 227, Toronto.

FREE TO GIRLS ROLLED GOLD LOCKET AND CHAIN

We will give this beautiful rolled gold locket and chain free of all charge to any girl who will sell 30 packages of lovely embossed Xmas and other post cards at 10 cents a package. Send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the locket and chain. Address:

Homer-Warren Company Dept. 230, Toronto.

FREE TO GIRLS

We will give this beautiful prize free of all charge to any girl or young lady who will sell 40 packages of lovely embossed Xmas and other post cards to sell at 10 cents a package. They are wanted in every home and you can sell them easily. The attractive Bracelet is of rolled gold plate and fits any arm. Send us your name and we will send you the cards. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the bracelet. Address:

Homer-Warren Company Dept. 231, Toronto.

TYPEWRITERS FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

The little Giant Simplex Typewriter has all letters, figures, feet and centimeters. Rubber type, strong and durable, iron body, and a perfect feed roller. Can be used for writing letters, addressing envelopes, billheads, tags, etc.

Send us your name and address and we will send you 50 packages of our lovely embossed Xmas and Greeting postcards to sell at 10 cents each. When sold send us the money and we will send you the typewriter, all charges prepaid.

HOMER-WARREN CO. DEPT. 228, TORONTO, ONT.

WATCH AND FOB FREE TO ANY BOY

This "Railroad King" Watch is an absolutely guaranteed timekeeper. It is stem-wind and stem set, double dust-proof back, nickel case. Regular man's size. Send us your name and address and we will send you 40 sets of lovely embossed Xmas and other postcards to sell at 10 cents a set (6 beautiful cards in each set). When sold send us the money and we will send you the watch and splendid fob, all charges prepaid.

HOMER-WARREN CO. DEPT. 229, Toronto, Ont.



LETTERS FROM READERS

As great diversity of view appears in our correspondence columns, no one can suppose that the "Witness" holds with all that correspondents say.

VISION NEEDED.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.") Sir.—There seems to be hope for any country that can support such papers as the "Witness." It is clean, inspiring, and tolerant, which is surely needed, particularly at this time.

Four years of bitter struggle and warfare is apt to leave its mark on our fair Canada, as well as on other countries. Now that the war seems to be nearly over will it not soon be time for us to become normal again, and proceed to have our swords beaten into ploughshares and our spears into pruning hooks?

The church has stood solidly behind the Government to win this war. Even many things considered wrong by many five years ago were overlooked in the one object of winning the war.

The church has stood solidly behind the Government to win this war. Even many things considered wrong by many five years ago were overlooked in the one object of winning the war.

Whether the end in view justifies any means that might be used will need to be settled once more. The question of how best to deal with post-war labor, commercial and financial difficulties is engaging the attention of our statesmen, and surely it is equally important for the church to consider ways and means to uplift our national life to a higher plane.

The church appears to have been the creature of all governments, and any protest it has made has been very feeble indeed. It reported against the church in the crimes committed against neutrals and innocent women and children. It is really surprising how easy it is to condone or justify the things we want to do.

If there had only been one John Knox in Germany who possessed the courage of his convictions, and who would oppose even covered heads for the cause of righteousness, who can tell whether or not this greatest catastrophe would ever have happened. Men often speak lightly of conscience, but who can help but respect the man willing to endure prison life for ten years for conscience sake, besides enduring the ridicule and ostracism of society.

It may be the church will see a new vision in the nations' need and suffering, and lay aside its controversial orthodox and dogma, and teach the wonderful Christ who loved all men, who saw little distinctions in nations, who saw no earnestly to usher in the heavenly kingdom wherein would dwell righteousness. Why quibble about forgiving our enemies? Could any Christian be at his best and hate any one, whether his forgiveness was asked or not? Is not love the fulfilling of the law?

Doctrine and dogma, beliefs and theories, prophecies and distorted Bible interpretations, seem so insignificant in comparison with the work before us. Were ever the world's sorrows so great? What home or family is untouched by war's cruel ravages. Can we not lay aside all our religious differences, our creeds and beliefs, and be up and doing? For the harvest truly is great.

There will be plenty for Protestant and Catholic, Salvationist and Anglican, Presbyterian and Methodist, Baptist and Congregationalist, and all others, to do. United what a power for righteousness Christianity might be!

THE SHORT CROP.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.") Sir.—Complying with your request that some of the Western farmers voice their opinion on conditions prevailing here this year, I wish to state some of the main features that contribute to the disappointing amount of wheat available for export from this province as well as the conditions generally of agriculture in this part of the Dominion.

In many cases there was a total failure of crops, and on some lines of railway many points exist at which not one elevator will be opened. Throughout the whole of Saskatchewan the crop is light, the problem of agriculture here is serious, and there are more causes than meet the eye.

Despite the labor propaganda put on last spring by the Dominion Government throughout the provincial departments of agriculture and labor, as well as a prospect of a shortage of wheat and high prices, it aroused hardly any enthusiasm among the farming population leading to greater acreage. The lack of enthusiasm was due to the two-faced propaganda put on in 1917 for greater hog production and the unstable conditions of labor, coupled with the uncertainty many young farmers and farmers' sons were under who were of draft age.

Many farmers last spring said: "Why should we put in more crop this year with a poorer prospect of extra labor to take it off than prevailed last year?"

I met one farmer in Saskatchewan in August who only had been conscripted, offering eight dollars per day to a man that he did not expect to get

over half the work from that his own boy would do.

Weather Misfortunes.

Last spring the crops were repeatedly frozen off, drought prevailed through the whole of the earlier part of the summer, high winds blew out large areas, and on the night of July 23 hundreds of farmers had their crops completely killed by frost, and hardly one escaped without some injury through the greater part of Saskatchewan. Had there been a crop in this province this year equal to the 1916 the winter snows would have caught much of it on the ground unstocked, to say nothing of having it threshed and marketed.

Slackers.

Women and children have been required to do heavy farm work, while in the cities of the west the pool-rooms flourish, and the restaurants and cafes are manned by able-bodied men of neutral or alien race and nationality. Able-bodied Canadians are also to be seen acting as newboys on express trains as well as in the offices of hotels and rooming houses. The same thing is true of fruit and tobacco stores and barber's shops. Able-bodied experienced farmers are also seen holding jobs as clerks in municipal offices in cities, towns and rural municipalities. I would not have mentioned this had our new "Win the War Government" not put the whole responsibility of a successful conclusion of this great struggle on the agriculturists of the Dominion.

The farmers of Canada have done nobly under adverse circumstances, but it cannot be said of any other industrial class that sacrifice has been made to the attainment of "the one thing essential."

The Farmer as Profiteer.

I have had bankers, railway men and retail storekeepers tell me that the farmer is getting a price for his wheat that brings him into the class of profiteers. To that I wish to say that wheat is the only commodity in Saskatchewan to-day that is sold under cost of production. As a province we shall be more heavily in debt to the money lender at the close of this year than at any time since agriculture started in Western Canada. It costs on a most conservative calculation over seventeen dollars to raise an acre of wheat, say, with a yield of 18 bushels:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Seed 1 1/2 bush. at \$2.10 per bush \$ 2.15, Ploughing 2.50, Seeding75, Harrowing75, Fencing50, Killing coppers95, Cutting30, Twine, 2 lbs. at 27 1/2c per lb. 55, Stocking35, Threshing, at 20c per bush. 3.60, Hauling (average) 1.00, Taxes32, Interest on \$40, at 6% 2.40, Depreciation of land40, Total \$17.12

It must also be remembered that not more than two crops of wheat can be grown without summer fallowing. We already know that the average yield on the acreage sown will be under six bushels per acre.

The Farmer the Victim.

When the price of wheat was fixed we did not complain, because we expected, and had a right to expect, that all other commodities would be regulated in like fashion. But to-day the farmer is paying from 100% to 400% higher for all he requires, perhaps one of the most glaring incongruities of the situation is the fact that while the price of wheat is regulated to the farmer, the millers are allowed to charge whatever they please for flour and other wheat products, as well as the substitutes we are asked to use. The farmers' wheat is also graded, but the flour—the chief product of that wheat—is not guaranteed to be of any standard baking test.

Milling Tyranny.

The last order sent out forbids the practice of gisting, which is a hardship to many small farmers far from the marketing centres who only grow a little wheat, and will drive seventy-five miles to get a load gisted. The great advantage in gisting is that the flour, as well as all the rougher parts of the wheat, is taken back home without any jobber's profits being added. This order-in-council, like many others before it, looks like forming a part of a system of exploitation.

To Get Land Settled.

Regarding your questions of what should the Government do to bring under cultivation the untitled land of the West—the Union Government, as well as all governments in power since Confederation, know full well the means that would settle up this vast area of wheat growing land. If the Union Government could be induced to put through some legislation that would be unifying—legislation that could be termed national in its scope—legislation that could not be in any sense called special privilege, the vacant lands question of Saskatchewan would automatically settle itself.

What the Farmer Means to Have.

The grain growers of the West want no subsidy, we want no gifts of money for agriculture, we want no protection. But one thing we must have—and one thing we will have—and the temper of the Western farmer to-day is such that every weapon we can use will shortly be used to the attainment of that one right—that we be allowed to buy and sell where we can do so to the best advantage. It is well for politicians to take note of this feeling in the West to-day. It is well for the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to realize that all this two-faced advocacy for protection may as well cease. The camouflage they erected years ago regarding a well rounded Dominion will not any longer serve to cover their real intentions of greed and exploitation. That tariff laws should be enacted under the direction of the manufacturers themselves on a plea that they desired this protection to specialize has been shown to be a lie, and was from the beginning intended to deceive.

Canada has not led in any direction in manufactured articles, but, on the contrary, the protection afforded has tended to stagnate progress and efficiency in nearly every line that we need to use. Agricultural implements of foreign make are preferred in the West to-day after fifty years of pretended specializing in that line. Foreign made fabrics, suits, dresses, and articles of cutlery, as well as boots and shoes and other leather goods, were before the war finding their way into Western Canada in ever increasing volume.

The Labor Plea.

Besides the specializing plea, that of labor comes next in importance, as though labor, and not the result of labor, was what made a nation rich or a Dominion round. As far as the advancement of Canada by the establishment of protective interests is concerned it would have been better for the agriculturists of the Dominion, who are the backbone of the country, had they paid these workers the pittance they derived in the factories and kept them in idleness could we have bought what we needed in a competitive market. It is well also to remember that the tariff schedule, specific and ad valorem as it is, is only a small part of the privilege afforded to our protected plutocracy.

By way of favored railway rates, rebates of royalties, exemption from taxation, and without the subsidized steamship lines, along with the anti-dumping and drawback measures, all go to place a burden on the agriculturist that is not felt by the farmers of any other country in the world. All these things contribute to place a burden on the grain grower of Western Canada that compels him to follow a method of farming detrimental to the interests of the country, and which contributes to make his cultivated land unable to stand adverse conditions of weather such as prevailed last spring and summer.

A Perilous Threat.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, through its leaders, has lately declared that protection to all manufacturing industries must be increased still more to enable this country to hold its own against the increased competition of other countries when the war is over. On such an admission of incompetence it surely must after fifty years of spoon-feeding be evident to any intelligent elector that a better balanced ration is needed.

In a reply in the "Saturday Press" some time ago, Mr. S. R. Parsons, then president of the C. M. A., declared that the action of the Government last spring in permitting a few small-sized tractor engines to enter the country, free of duty had killed several tractor projects in Eastern Canada, as well as quashing a concern of the same kind in Winnipeg that would have given employment to a large number of the five hundred returned soldiers then walking the streets with nothing to do.

What need we go any further for evidence of the stagnation of manufacturing and incompetence of the class that for sixty years has been protected at the expense of the agriculturists of the Dominion.

That the manufacturers of Canada

cannot yet, with all the natural resources of the country, compete in the home market against foreign competition is evidence that in the "reconstruction" period so soon to take place, the great agricultural industry will have to be set free from their incompetence and exploitation.

Nutana, Sask.

A MILLER'S REPLY.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir.—I read with interest the letter of the Rev. Mr. Armitage re annual report of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. He asks for a reply to his criticism. It is an old time British practice that a man should be tried by a jury of his peers, and while not desecrating the usefulness or ability of a "quiet living minister of religion in an agricultural community," I query whether he should constitute himself a whole jury in passing judgment on the report. According to his reading, the company paid a dividend of 27%—which, by the way, is a smaller return on capital invested than is paid by some newspapers who for gallery purposes are criticizing the report along lines of the Rev. Mr. Armitage.

What is a fair return on capital, especially in capital invested in enterprises of a speculative nature? In same issue the "Witness" devotes a good deal of space to encourage the sheep industry. Quoting from articles appearing on page 5, Mr. O. G. Puckett, of Saulte, Michigan, is quoted as saying: "I made 125% on a lamb crop this year." He further remarks, "When I have to quit raising sheep I will quit farming," which can be taken as an indication of his idea of investment returns.

Mr. C. W. Bentley, of the same place, says, "I made on an average 100% on money invested, on land in Ohio worth one to two hundred dollars an acre, and have done even better in Michigan." When statements like these are published as evidences of thrift, does it not shock Mr. Armitage, and make 27% paid by the Ogilvies look sickly? When he buys a new coat, does not that 125% profit of the wool producer explain the high cost of clothing, and since we are all anxious to keep cost of living down, why not be consistent and sane in our efforts and criticisms?

The writer is a miller—might almost say was born one—and am at present manager and shareholder in a 200 barrel Ontario mill which does not, of course, approach the volume of business by several gunshots of the Ogilvie Company, but there is enough similarity in the business that I venture the opinion that a mill in these times that has not made possible a dividend of 20 to 30%, without exacting a heavy toll from the public, has failed in its duty to its owner, and certainly has failed in its responsibility to the public. A milling concern is always up against the uncertain and unknown, and is always up against a heavy liability to the public in the way of service, the cost of which is usually an unknown factor at beginning of crop year, and he owes it to himself and the public to strike a safety factor high enough to ensure permanency of service.

It was inevitable that the Canadian miller under the unusual crop and

transportation conditions existing for the last three years, with immense demand from overseas for cereal products, should, with a small margin, total for a year a good return. Talking with a farmer recently as to whether the present generation were as good men as their fathers, he remarked, "If they were not better, they were not as good." So, applying same good logic, if millers' profits this last three years were not better than formerly, they were not as good.

JOHN EVANS.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir.—Now that we are back to the old time it might be well to sum up some of the effects of advancing the hands of the clock one hour. Has such action increased production of foodstuffs? The time that is gained in the city will it not be more than offset by a loss in the rural districts? The farmer certainly loses time by it. Even the farmer who works by the old time, and who formerly made his trip to town in an afternoon, now breaks in on the forenoon, and spends three-quarters of a day instead of a half day.

Now, as we cannot change sunlight, dew and frost, it seems hardly credible that a sensible farmer would try to follow advanced time. But such is the case. They rise in the morning and chore around with the lantern, then loaf until the frost is out of the ground or the dew is off the grass, and quit one hour earlier than in former years.

I observe that the man who used to get to a distant field at ten o'clock, now gets there at twelve; and quits one hour earlier, thereby losing much time. The same rule applies to school children. The ten o'clock scholar gets there at noon, and the larger children, who in former years helped with the chores in the morning, now have to hurry away, and the extra time in the evening cannot make up for what is lost in the morning.

Why should our system be changed for the benefit of the few who go to their city office in the middle of the forenoon? There are certainly some clever people in this world, who have found a very workable method of deceiving themselves, thereby gaining one hour more for pleasure. The same end might have been accomplished through organization, reason and will, and leave the hands of the clock alone.

L. R. L. BROWN, Cummings, Alta.

THE MARK OF THE BEAST.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir.—At this time when all the churches are closed, we can fully appreciate the good work carried on by the "Witness," especially its usage given to "Letters from Readers." It is quite an inspiration to those seeking light on God's Word to read some of

the letters published. "Berean's" letter on the "Beast" of Rev. 13:8 has been very helpful to me, as I have been trying for some time to get the meaning of the things given to us in the Apocalypse. I have asked for information from those whom I have been trusting should know the right interpretation, but have never yet found one to open the seals of that book to my satisfaction. Now I think that the time has come, when all who claim to be Christians, should look into these things, especially when there is such an awful doom for all those who will take on the mark, or number, of that "beast."

The study of the book of Revelation should be a very necessary part of the daily duty of all teachers of the Scriptures at this time. Ignorance regarding the revelations given therein will not excuse any who take on that "mark"; and how are the people going to avoid doing so if they are not informed and warned of their danger? The One who has given us the book has left a charge that the prophet is not sealed, for that time is at hand. And "if any man shall add unto these things, God shall add unto him the plagues that are written in this book. And if any man shall take from the words of the book of this prophecy, God shall take away his part out of the book of life."

Now, why should those who are set up as leaders of the people be so busy trying to keep them asleep till the awful anti-Christ's power is upon us, with all its signs and lying wonders? Surely the "strong delusions" are now on. They believe a lie, hence the utter deadness to the vital importance of truth in these last days.

"TRUTH SEEKER."

Burnaby Lake, B.C., Oct. 31, 1918.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir.—I see by this week's issue of the "Witness" a letter by Rev. R. M. Gale, The Manse, Pinkerton, Ont., in which he criticizes my letter of two weeks ago. One thing in that letter I fully agree with, and that is that I am ignorant, and I may add, very much so, and perhaps unhealthily spiritually too, as he suggests. It is one thing to criticize the writer, and another thing to answer his argument, and this Mr. Gale has failed to do.

I am far from seeking to modify the teachings of the Saviour on future punishment. But what did He teach? Whatever He said was, and is true, and we must be sure of their meaning. I will now proceed to examine their meaning. The advocates of this dogma always pin their faith on isolated passages, especially Matt. 25:46, but though the same adjective is applied to punishment as to life, it certainly does not mean endless. The word, as all Greek scholars know, means "belonging to an age." Now, the Bible, as I once remarked in a former letter, limits the punishment of the wicked to the age to come, however long that period may be. But it speaks of God's glory in the future ages, not age.

Again, many pin their faith on the Apocalypse of St. John, but there it is only the devil, the beast, and the false prophet that are to be punished into the ages of the ages, and these are certainly not human sinners. In Agalim, the word "punishment" is "Kalaio," which means "pruning," and we know trees are pruned to preserve them. All the useless branches are lopped off, that the tree might recover its health. Might not God deal with the erring human soul?

Again, Jesus speaks of many stripes and few stripes, but never of eternal stripes. What then? Shall the sinner that receives the many still be the subjects of stripes? God forbid. In Agalim, Jesus focuses our thoughts on the loss of the Godlike virtues in the soul, more than on objective punishment. Passive punishment is not what He insists on, but on being left outside because unfit to be received in.

Again, Jesus pictures the owner of the lost sheep (only one sheep), leaving the ninety-nine and going into the wilderness and searching until he finds it. Will God do any less? Again, Jesus says: "If I lifted up I will draw all men unto me." Does He mean all or only one out of every thousand?

Mr. Gale says that the greatest sin is the rejection of the Lord Jesus Christ as Saviour. I agree with him, but I am not able to judge what it is to reject Jesus Christ as Saviour, nor who definitely and finally reject Him, and, though he thinks me ignorant, and himself learned, though not possessed of infinite knowledge, can he say what it is to finally reject Jesus as Saviour? It means, as far as my ignorance will allow me to judge, a killing in the soul of every Godlike propensity, and final choice of evil. Is there one that we can judge as having done this?

Mr. Gale is, I see, a Presbyterian Minister. He is not a graduate of my own Alma Mater (Queen's), nor is he of Knox, as I have its graduation list, but whoever he is, I would ask him as a minister of the Gospel and a scholar, as he must be, to be a minister of the Presbyterian Church, to study this question seriously, and not as so many do who think that the last word has been said, and that therefore Mr. Gale is right and I am wrong.

I stand to be corrected, but let those who undertake to do so, do so by answering the arguments which I put forth by coupling Scripture, science, and common sense, and leaving tradition alone. (Rev.) P. V. SINCLAIR, B.A., The Manse, Middleville, Ont. (Continued on Page 6.)

Will YOU put this proposition to every friend you meet or pin it up where it would be seen.

"Forewarned is Forearmed"

If you would be a free man and not a slave: if you would pass on an "intelligent democracy" to your children, you will strike for freedom now against the encroachments of monopolistic and autocratic journalism --that new, insidious conspiracy against democracy! It works while you sleep; and hides wolfish instincts under the proverbial fleece.

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Will each of our readers mark this plain statement of facts and hand or send it to some friend who otherwise may not have this extremely important matter brought to his attention, or pin it up in some public place?

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INTESTINAL PARALYSIS

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of the peoples involved and ensure to the associated governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government had agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

"The President is now in receipt of a memo of observations by the Allied governments on this correspondence, which is as follows: "The Allied governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German Government. Subject to the qualifications, which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to Congress of January 8, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses. They must point out, however, that clause two, relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference.

"Further, in the conditions of peace laid down in the address to Congress of January 8, 1918, the President declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed. The Allied governments feel that no doubt exists as to what is intended by this clause. It is their understanding that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air."

"I am instructed by the President to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in the last paragraph of the memorandum above quoted. "I am further instructed by the President to request you to notify the German Government that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the Government of the United States and the Allied governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German Government and to communicate to them terms of an armistice."

DR. DILLON RECALLED FOR PEACE CONFERENCE. In order to "cover" the coming peace conference, Dr. Dillon, the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent, who had started for the Siberian front, has been recalled. He was in Montreal on Wednesday on his way to New York, where he arrived only three weeks ago with the intention of proceeding to Vancouver and from there to Siberia. Dr. Dillon is an authority on European affairs, having edited papers in Russia, studied in Paris and resided at various times in Germany. His contributions to the London "Daily Telegraph" in the early days of the war from Russia and also from the southeast of Europe were considered the most enlightening on the situation at that time.

IMPORTANCE OF SEDAN. Sedan, the scene of the chief German victory over France, always has been recognized as a place of great strategic importance; and to do the enemy military commanders justice, they are ready to admit that Napoleon III's march around the north end of Argonne to the relief of Bazain and Metz which led to a great French disaster, was a strategic idea worthy of the name of its author, and with better management might have had different results. If the Americans can win through to Sedan or in that neighborhood, they will split the German army in half, one on the north side of the Ardennes with communications running through the gap to Liege, the other on the south side with communications through Luxembourg and Metz. The French, who always believed the enemy would invade Belgium thought his turning movement would not be wider than the valley of the Meuse through Liege, but the German objection to this restricted radius was that it would have divided the heads of the German invading columns and, owing to the poor communications across the Ardennes, would have invited the enemy to concentrate against the one or the other. That is the weakness of the Meuse defensive position from which the enemy is now retreating. The German military mind is acutely conscious of it.

Fighting between revolutionary forces and imperial troops, which began in Berlin on Saturday evening, broke out afresh at nine o'clock Sunday morning. The heaviest fighting was in front of the Victoria and Bauer cafes and the library of the arsenal, near the Luetzow, where officers and military cadets offered resistance to the revolutionists.

THE "WEEKLY WITNESS" is printed and published at No. 222 Craig Street W., in the City of Montreal, by John Dougall, Frederick Eugene Dougall and Wilfrid Dougall, of the City of Montreal.

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